

Trotsky, Leon

aka:

Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 7)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK CITY**

FILE NO. **100-2470**

REPORT MADE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 6-4-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-19-42	REPORT MADE BY W. I. STAPLES
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases, ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JAMES BARTLETT, former member of the Socialist Workers Party and acquaintance of TROTSKY, contacted and failed to furnish any pertinent information concerning instant case.

-- RUC --

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent R. S. GARNER, dated March 2, 1942, at New York.

DETAILS: At Minneapolis, Minnesota.

JAMES BARTLETT, 2926 Knox Avenue, former president of Warehouse Workers Union No. 359, and a former member of the Socialist Workers Party and an acquaintance of TROTSKY, was interviewed on May 19, 1942, and advised that he could furnish no information concerning any of the subjects set forth in the reference report.

He stated, however, that one can presume that any physical efforts made upon TROTSKY or other advocates of the Socialist Workers Party would be made by the OGPU. He stated that in his mind he was very certain that TROTSKY was assassinated by JACSON, who was acting as an agent of the OGPU at the time of the slaying, and was not acting as a individual under duress or pressure brought to bear by the OGPU. He could furnish no reason for his presumption but stated that his knowledge of the TROTSKYITES and members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. was the basis for this opinion.

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198 SEP 6 1960**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 1 New York 1 St. Paul COPY IN FILE JUN 13 1942		65-29162-151 JUN 6 1942	RECORDED & INDEXED 545

100-2470

He stated that in February, 1940, when he was in Mexico City visiting with LEON TROTSKY, he found that TROTSKY was very careless and would many times go about without the protection of his paid guards.

BARTLEY could furnish no other information which would reflect upon the facts of the instant case.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION --

-- TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

Central Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

100-7751
RNP:CG

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
June 18, 1942

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

In the case entitled "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R" (Bureau File 61-5381; NY File 65-7471) there appears on Page 7 of the Report of Special Agent R. N. Franke, New York, dated May 8, 1942, the following information:

On February 21, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that on February 20, 1942, Vladimir Yaroslavsky, of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, told him that two of Trotsky's trusted men were now in the United States and may be in New York and that their names are Otto Schussler and Henry Schnautz.

Yaroslavsky told informant that he has a friend working in the office of the Secretary of the Communist Party, New York City, and that he has obtained these names from this friend. According to Yaroslavsky, this friend has been in Mexico and knows all about Trotsky Agents. Yaroslavsky further stated that his friend's job once was that of working in connection with the Rubin case in the United States, when those people were arrested in Russia. Yaroslavsky also told informant that the State Department knows all about these two individuals, Schussler and Schnautz, as they were involved in the Rubin case.

INDEXED

The above information is being furnished the Bureau in connection with the above captioned case, inasmuch as it appears that Otto Schussler is possibly identical with Otto Schussler, who is described on Page 10 of the Report of Special Agent R. S. Garner, New York, dated May 11, 1942, as being a translator and body guard for Trotsky.

The Bureau was advised in the Amtorg Trading Corporation case.

5 JUN 23 1942

COPY IN FILE

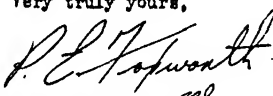
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193 SEP 6 1960

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NY-100-7751

that if any additional information is received concerning Otto Schussler the same will be reported to the Bureau in the above captioned case, rather than in the Amtorg Trading Corporation case.

Very truly yours,



P. E. FOXWORTH *ms*
Assistant Director

cc - NY65-7751
NY P&C 65-8356

548

WEH:EMT

65-29162 -154

September 22, 1942

RECORDED

EX-9 SAC, New York

Re: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD
with aliases; et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

For your information, there are transmitted herewith copies of a communication from the State Department in this matter, dated September 8, 1942, together with copies of enclosures, consisting of a letter from the American Embassy in Mexico City, dated August 27, 1942, and a translation from the Spanish of an article from the Mexico City newspaper, "Excelsior", of August 20, 1942, which relate to the present status of the Jackson case in Mexico City.

It is requested that you take the necessary steps to bring this investigation to a logical conclusion.

Yours truly,

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193 SEP 6 1960

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED
SEP 22 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 28 1942

65-29162-154
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545

Central Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

RSG:ESS
100-7751

September 10, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
with aliases, ETAL;
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

It will be recalled that an interview with SYLVIA AGELOFF, his former mistress, as set forth in the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner at New York, New York dated May 11, 1942, has proved of relatively negative value.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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198 SEP 6 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-24-81 BY SP-10

Very truly yours,
3 SEP 12 1942

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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2-11-11 9-11-4-10-6-11

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

KRM:alo'd

Date: October 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: LEON TROTSKY

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attached hereto is photostatic material concerning the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratuitously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the Bureau by letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1942.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

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192 SEP 6 1960

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX - 34



65-29162-N4X
7274
EX - 34
FIVE

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL CENSORSHIP

For use in the case of Registered Letters
(If unregistered, insert "NONE")

Registered No.

Serial No.

AO PRIVATE 2 Mail No.

FROM—

To—

Date of letter
(or postmark
if letter undated)

PREVIOUS RECORDS, IF RELEVANT

Nos

Whether to be photographed—

If so, to whom photograph is to be sent—

For interoffice use by A. C.
or D. A. C. only.

Allocation of this comment sheet: C.C.C.

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL LETTER—
Released, held, condemned
or sent with comment to—

COMMENT

Polish
Spanish
The entire letter reads (quoting translation)

"Dagmar J. ..."

As I had told you in my previous letter, I wrote to London and sent her the \$250.00 dollars that I had sent her there. I have again written to London and asked her to get a general rule that all the money that I have sent her not be received any longer. I have also written to her to get her to get her money back.

I guarantee this now to ask you to come if you are not the owner of the book by Garcia was "Lastra" (Machete) (see sketch.) I need one for an organization known as "Fiesta del Indio," (A Festival of India). The book is so old it is very difficult to find. It is a very good book and it is very useful; sufficient progress, however, it is very old and it is very old but what is happening to them or

I think that I have told you that the operation was successful and she is getting along very well.

[illegible]

No more now. Send me the book as soon as possible

Polonia

FROM D V.

Mr. Alden
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Galt
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Lester
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Galt
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Lester

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FILES DIVISION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-7751**

EEF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/17/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/8/42	REPORT MADE BY RUSSELL S. GARNER
TITLE JACQUES MARNARD van DENDRESCHD with aliases: Jacques Marnard van Dendreschd, Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson King, Jack Monard, Jacques Monard, Jack Monard,			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

JACK MORTON;
SYLVIA AGELOFF with aliases, Mrs. F. Ageloff,
~~SYLVIA AGELOFF~~, ~~Sylvia Ageloff~~,
Sylvia Ageloff, Sylvia Ageloff, Sylvia Ageloff,
Sylvia Ageloff, Mrs. F. Jackson, B. Maslow,
Sylvia Ageloff Maslow, "Pess";
CARMEN ENRIQUETA POVEDA JARQUE, with aliases:
Carmen Enriqueta Poveda Jarque, Carmen
Enriqueta, Poveda Jarque;
MRS. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN;
MRS. ERNESTINA FLEISCHMAN, with aliases:
Ernestina Gonzales, Ernestina Fleishman;
CARMEN MEANA, alias Carmen Meandra;
HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ;
MRS. HORACIO PEREZ GONZALEZ, alias Mary Leinbech;
ENRIQUE MARTINEZ RIQUI, alias Enrique Martinez Rique;
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS;
LUIS ARENAL BASTAR;
RAFAEL ARENAL BASTAR;
JOSE HARARI;
MARCISO BASSOLS;
DIEGO RIVERA.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: All logical leads exhausted and case being closed.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 65-29162.
 Report of Special Agent R. S. GARNER at New York
 City dated 5/11/42.
 Bureau letter to New York dated September 22, 1942.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 New York	<div style="text-align: center;">65-29162-156</div> <div style="text-align: center;">OCT 20 1942</div> <div style="text-align: right;"> RECORDED INDEXED COPIES DESTROYED 193 SEP 6 1960 </div>

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NY 100-7761

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A review of the file in this case reflects that all logical leads have been exhausted and further investigation is not warranted. This case is therefore being closed subject, however, to being reopened in the event any additional information is received in the future which would indicate further investigative attention is warranted.

- C L O S E D -

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

100 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

December 9, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: LEON TROTSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a biographical sketch of LEON TROTSKY appearing in the "New Republic", January 4, 1933 and a copy of a pamphlet written in both Japanese and English entitled "Five-Year Plan and Anglo-Russian Cooperation".

This material was found among the effects of SHIGETO TSURU, Internal Security, J and R, subject of Boston File 100-9398, and is being forwarded for the information of the bureau.

This material need not be returned to this office.

Yours truly,

JOHN T. MADIGAN
Special Agent in Charge

REC:jed
encl-2
cc - 100-9398



57 JAN 8 1943

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555

June 31,
"Current"

— 21 —

Five-Year Plan and Anglo-Russian Co-operation.

By LEON TROTSKY.

〔解 説〕

英紙マンチェスター・ガーディアンの特派員はマーマラ海の風島アリキボに魚釣りし、読者に亡命中の日子を送るレオン・トロツキーを訪ね、五ヶ年計画の成否と所謂露西亞のダンピングについての意見を叩いた。トロツキーは、五ヶ年計画の進展の報も、ダンピングに依る資本主義の復讐の風説も共に取るに足らざる虚構の事實であると責ひ、五ヶ年計画の背成を受けて神經過敏となれる資本主義國が封鎖經濟對症を計畫するが如きは愚し亦甚しきもので、假令資本主義國の包圍によりソヴェート制度が倒壊する事あるも、斯らしく試みられたる國際主義の經濟組織は必ず残存すべく、五ヶ年計画は劃期的なる大實驗でいづれの資本主義

國によりても曾て試みられざりしソヴェートの工業化は世界の矚目注視の的となつた。今假りに資本主義國の英吉利と國營組織の露西亞が露西亞會議を開き、最も詳細なる條件を協定して經濟的協同を約し、ロシアの原料と英國の技術と有無相通する協定の實現せんには、兩國人民の將來に廣大なる希望の分野を展開せしむるに足るであらうと信じて居る。トロツキーもさる者である。英露關係の如何なるものかを知悉し乍ら英紙の特派員に向つて英露協同を説いて居るのだ。併し此實行不能の假定の中にも不況の打開と繁榮の促進は國際間の協同によりてのみ實現され得るものなりてふ道理をサヂュエトして居る點は注意すべきであらう。

1. World public opinion on the Five-year Plan has consisted until recently (a gleam of light seems now to be penetrating) of two fundamental assertions that are absolutely contradictory: the first that the Five-year Plan is Utopian and that the Soviet State finds itself on the verge of economic failure; the second that Soviet

Five-Year Plan and Anglo-Russian Co-operation.

(五ヶ年計畫と英露協同).

1. a gleam of light.....penetrating (今や微光が差し入りつゝある) 斯く前に理解さ

れるやうになりつゝあるが(微光は.....). of two fundamental assertionscontradictory (絶對的に矛盾する二つの根本的斷案から(成つてゐた)). finds itself on the verge of (.....に瀕してゐる).

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export involves a "dumping" that threatens to upset the pillars of the capitalist order. Each of these two assertions has its advantage as a weapon with which to belabour the Soviet State, but together they have the great disadvantage that they are radically opposed to one another. To upset capitalist economy by goods offered cheap presupposes an unprecedented development of productive forces. If the Five-year Plan has suffered a check and Soviet economy finds itself irreparably disintegrating, on what economic battlefield can it marshal its ranks to open a "dumping" offensive against the most powerful capitalist States in the world?

2. Which, then, of these two contradictory assertions is correct? Both of them are false. The Five-year Plan has not suffered a check; this is demonstrated by the efforts to transform it into a Four-year Plan. But suppose, then, that we admit that this gigantic plan may realise itself in fact, should we not indeed admit the possibility in the near future of "dumping"? To answer this question let some figures speak: the industrialisation of the U. S. S. R. shows a percentage increase unheard of in economic history—20 to 30 per cent per annum. But these percentages relate to increase over an economic level that the Soviets inherited from the hands of the former owning class. A level of appalling

Soviet export involves a "dumping" (労働ロシアの輸出は實はダンピングを意味する). threatens to upset.....capitalist order (資本主義制度の支柱を覆さんと脅かす). Each of these two assertions (この二つの断案はひとつひとつとしては). belabour (悪口を叩く). together (二つを一緒にして考へると). To upset capitalist economy.....forces (商品と安價に提供して資本主義經濟を覆すには生産力が未曾有の發達と逃げたといふことが豫備の條件となる). has suffered a check (頓挫を來した). finds itself irreparably disintegrating (破綻すべからざる程度に崩壊しつつある[とすれば]). on what economic battlefield.....in the world (世界の最も強大な資本主義國家に對してダンピングの攻勢に出るためには労働ロシアの經濟は一體如何なる經濟の降地に於いて

その陣容を整へるのであらうか[陣容の整へやうが無いではないか]).

a. But suppose, then,....."dumping"? (併しそれなら假りに此の巨大な計劃が事實として實現するかも知れないことを認容するとして、我等は近き將來に於いてダンピングが行はれる可能性のあることを認容すべきではなからうか). let some figures speak (數字[統計]をして語らしめよ). the industrialisation of the U. S. S. R.....economic history (労働社會主義共和國の工業化の結果)は經濟史上前代未聞の百分率の増加を示してゐる。 But these percentages relate.....owning class (併しこれらの百分率は労働政府が以前の所有階級の手から承け継いだ經濟の標準に比しての増加に關する率である)。 A level of appalling backwardness (即ち恐ろしく後れて居る標準である)。

backwardness. In the most important branches of its economy the Soviet Union will remain, even after the realisation of the Five-year Plan, far behind the more advanced capitalist States. I have given the essential comparative coefficient in the Russian bulletin published under my auspices in Paris (Nos. 17-18). Here it will be sufficient to indicate only that, even at the end of the realisation of the Five-year Plan, the consumption of coal by each inhabitant of the U. S. S. R. will be eight times less than by each inhabitant of the U. S. A. to-day. The other coefficients are more or less analogous. At this present time—i.e., during the third year of the Five-year Plan—Soviet export represents, very closely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total world export. What percentage do those timid of “dumping” think would be sufficient to upset the balance of world trade—50, not that perhaps, nor 25, even 10? Even for such a figure Soviet export would have to increase by seven or eight times its present volume, thereby instantly causing the ruin of its own economy.

3. The most recent form of attack called forth by the Five-year Plan appeared in the French newspaper the “Temps,” which may, without exaggeration, be described as one of the most reactionary in the world; it seeks the same aim as, but much more systematically than, the British die-hards. Not long ago this journal attested to the rapid advance made in the industrialisation of the U. S. S. R., and called on all the Western States to co-ordinate

I have given the essential.....in Paris (私は私の権限の下に巴黎に於いて公表されたロシアの公報に於ける本質的比率を挙げたのである)。Here it will be sufficient..... U. S. A. to-day (こゝでは唯次の事を指示すれば足りるのであらう——即ち、五年計画の實現の時に於いても労働階級の住民が一人當り消費する石炭の量は今日合衆國の住民が一人當り消費する量の八分の一にしかならないであらう)。The other coefficients..... analogous (その他の事も多少之に類するものである)。very closely (殆んど)。What percentage do those.....even 10? (ダンピングを恐れてゐる連中は世界貿易の均衡を

損すには〔世界貿易の〕規制あれば充分であると考へてゐるのであらうか——五割、まさかそんなにあらうとは思ふまい、二割五分否一割すらあらうとは思ふまい)。Even for such a figure (斯かる數字に即ち一割に達する爲にも)。

3. called forth by..... (.....の招いた)。may be described as (.....であると稱し得るであらう)。it seeks the same aim.....the British die-hards (タン・ハードは英國の保守黨、頑迷派と同一の目的を、併し彼等よりも組織的に、追求するのである)。attested to (.....を証言した)。called on all the Western States (.....trade (西歐の諸國に對して、彼等の經濟

their economy to the end of a boycott of Soviet trade. The word is now no more of "dumping" but of a progress in normal economic development so rapid that it must be hindered by powerful measures from outside. One thing I would underline with deepest seriousness and most vigorous emphasis: the economic blockade cannot remain over an indefinite period only by a blockade; in order to be effective it would require ever to strengthen and make more acute its methods. And this is nothing but the factual path to war. The blockade is a prelude to war. Its object is to erect a raincoat over war and thus imperceptibly to involve in war a series of States. Let us suppose, however, that the plan of the "Temps" and many others were to succeed, the blockade to be organised, to lead to war—let us even suppose for purposes of argument what I do not for a moment admit as a possibility, that the Soviet system were to be over-thrown by this war, even by this means the new economic principle of State-planning that has proved its efficacy in the Soviet system would not be destroyed. The development of Europe would but thereby cost many more victims and be arrested perhaps for decades.

4. But, to return to the question we have partly left, Will the Five-year Plan be realised? I am certainly of the opinion that, with the natural important corrections and alterations, the plan called five-year is realisable.

を労働ロシアの貿易のボイコットの目的に適ふやうに整調させることを求めた。The word is now....from outside(用ゐられたる言葉はもはやダンピングといふ言葉ではなくて経済促進の常道に於ける進歩——外から強力な手段で阻止せねばならぬ程に急進な進歩といふ言葉である)。underline(力を入れて言ふ)。the economic blockade..... a blockade (経済的封鎖は無限の期間に亘つて單に経済的封鎖に留ることは出来ない)。factual(事實上の)：actualに據つて出来た語。Its object is to erect.....of States(封鎖の目的は戦争を庇護して漸くして目に附かぬ程に數個の國家を戦争に捲込むにある)。the blockade to be organised

("blockade"の次にも假定の"were"を補つて解すべし)。let us even suppose for purposes.....as a possibility, that etc.(私は斯かることが有り得ることとはす時も容認しないが議論の爲めに.....とすら想像してみよう)。even by this means.....be destroyed(此の方法に依つてても、一旦労働組織に於いてその效力を實現した國家計劃の新經濟原理は破壊されることはないであらう)。The develop ment of Europe.....for decades(唯歐洲の發達は その爲めに多くの犠牲者を出さねばならぬであらう、そして恐らく幾十年間阻害されるであらう)。

4. with the natural...alterations(當然有つて然るべき重要な修正と變更を行へば)。

5. The present Russian economy is a transition stage, and still conceals within itself wide contradictions which may yet possibly lead to economic crises and thence determine temporary setbacks. To shut one's eyes to this would be unforgivable. Do not lose sight of the fact that all these contradictions, difficulties, possible crises, or eventual temporary setbacks in no degree minimise the epoch-making significance of this gigantic experiment in economic planning which already has proved that an industry nationalised acquires the faculty, even in a backward country, of increasing at a tempo none of the old civilised nations could possibly attempt. This alone opens before mankind an entirely new perspective, transforming the entire lesson of the past and placing it on the threshold of a new culture.

6. Not as being of any practical value, but as an illustration of what I mean, let me recommend for consideration the following suggestion: Mr. Lloyd George is promoting the plan of public undertakings worked out by Liberal economists with the double object of liquidating unemployment and reorganising and rationalising the conditions of industry in Great Britain. You know better than I the terrific character of these two tasks. Let us suppose, however, only for a moment and for demonstration purposes, that the British Government were to sit at a round table with the Government of the U. S. S. R. in order to work out a plan of economic co-opera-

a. still conceals within itself.....set-backs (今も大なる矛盾を包蔵してゐる。これが経済的危機に導き、漸くして一時的退歩の決定的原因となる事は疑は有り得ることである)。lose sight of (看過する)。in no degree minimise (少しも減少しない)。an industry nationalised acquires.....possibly attempt (国営化された産業といふものは、發達の使れた國に於いてでも、何れの尙文明國も到底及ぶべからざる速度で増大する能力を獲得するものである)。This alone opens.....new culture (このことまでも過去の教訓を一種し人類を新文化の門口に立たせて、人類の前途に全く新しい展望を展開するものである)。

a. Not as being of any.....suggestion (何等實際的價值があるからといふのではなくて私の言はんことを説明として次の提案を御考慮(マンチエス・ガーディアン)の通信員に對する言葉)にお薦めしたい)。Mr. Lloyd George.....in Great Britain (ロイド・ジョージ氏は英國に於ける失業を消滅せしめ産業の組織を改めて合理化する二重の目的を以て自由黨の經濟學者が作成した公共事業の計畫の實施に盡力してゐる)。for demonstration purposes (例證のために)。that the British Government.....of years (幾年かに亘る経済的協力)の計劃を作成する爲めに英國政府がソヴィエツト聯邦政府と圓卓會議を開くとする)。

tion over a series of years. Let us suppose that this plan embraced all the most important branches of the economy of the two countries and that—unlike so many other round-table conferences—it were to emerge with quite concrete and cut-and-dried mutual agreements and undertakings: for such and such a number of tractors, electro-technical units, textile machines, &c., England would receive an equivalent quantity of grain, timber, perhaps later raw cotton, all, naturally, according to the current prices of the world market. This plan would be devised to begin modestly but to develop in the character of an inverse cone, year in and year out broadening to draw an ever larger number of undertakings into its circle, ultimately contriving that the most important economic branches in both countries should dovetail into one another like the bones of a skull. Can one doubt for a moment that thereby, on the one hand, the coefficient of increase now contemplated by the Soviet Government would, with the help of British technique, be vastly increased; on the other, that Great Britain would satisfy the most important needs of her imports out of the Soviet Union under the most favourable conditions? I touch not at all the question under what political auspices such a collaboration would be possible. Nor with what political system Lord Beaverbrook's dream might be realised and he attain an analogous aim by

embraced (包含する〔と限定する〕), it were to emergeand undertakings (その會議が全く具體的に固定した相互の協定及び計劃を達成して終了するとする). for such and such a number.....the world market (〔例へば〕農耕用自動車、電氣工業機械の單位、織物機械、穀物機械等々と交換に英國は之に相等する量の穀物、木材、後には多分棉花——何れも當然世界市場の時價に従つて——を受け取る〔といった風に〕, to begin modestly (最初は小規模に), but to develop in the character of an inverse cone (併し逆円錐狀に〔即ち後ほど廣がつて〕發展するやうに〔計劃される〕), year in and.....its circle (年々擴大して益々多數の事業をその圓内に引入れて), ultimately contriving

that..... of a skull (究極に於ては兩國の經濟の最重要な部門は頭蓋骨のやうに互に接合するやうに計劃して), the coefficient of increase.....vastly increased (労働ロシアが日下企劃してゐる増加の率は英國の技術〔即ち機械〕の助けに依つて大いに増大するであらう), satisfy the most important... ..Soviet Union (英國と其の輸入の必要の最も重要なものを労働蘇聯から〔の輸入で〕満たす), I touch not.....be possible (私は如何なる政治的役役の下に斯かる共同が可能であるかの問題には觸れない), Nor with what political system.....the Dominions (又如何なる政治的組織に依つてビーヴァーブルック卿の夢が實現されるか又彼が自治領との協力に依つて〔今言ふたのと〕同様な目的を達成するかに就いても觸れない).

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such a collaboration with the Dominions. I only take the economic principle of a centralised economic plan as it has been proved to-day in the experience of a poor and backward country, and, enlarging it in imagination to cover the mutual relations of the advanced nations with the Soviet Union and with one another, I see therein a spacious-outlook for mankind.

—The Manchester Guardian Weekly.

The Five Greatest Living Men.

TESTS TO BE APPLIED: FIRST PLACE TO FINSTEIN: THE CLAIMS OF SHAW AND WELLS.

By C. E. M. JOAD.

[解 説]

久しぶりで C. E. M. Joad 氏の偉人論を紹介する。Joad の文は不規則的である。Joad は冒頭先づ偉人の選擧は各人の嗜好によりて決定せられる事が多く、若し古今の歴史に亘り Joad の個人的嗜好から五大偉人を擧げよと云はるれば Bach, Mozart, Plato の如き先づ念頭に浮べ、宗教家として基督教徒は佛陀を四位に、文豪としてゲーテ或は沙翁を、社会改良家としてレーニンの三人のうち一人を五位に擧げらう。然れども偉人性の決定は全然個人的趣味によりてのみ決定せらるべきものに非ず、個人的観點より見て甚だ之を好まざる人物も一般的觀點

からどうしても偉人と呼びざるを得ないものもある。我等は如何にレーニズムを自顧視してもレーニンも亦偉人傑物である事を容認せねばならぬし、又アインシュタインの理論は迄未だ理解し能はざるも彼が現代に於ける最大偉人の一人である事を承諾せねばならぬ。代表的偉人は第一あまりに専門に局限する人では不可である。第二に英人に 著名でならねばならぬ。第三にその業績が世道人心に影響を與へるものでなくてはならぬ。此規準によりて Joad は Einstein の外に Shaw と Wells を提へ、第四位にチャー・チャップリン、ムツソリニ、トロツ

I only take the economic principle.....for mankind (私は唯一つの貧しい進歩の後れた国の經驗に於いて實踐された一つの中央集權の經濟計劃の經濟原理を取つて、之を、想

像に於いて、先進諸國と労働諸國との關係及び相互間の關係を包括するやうに擴大して見るときに、私はそこに人類の利益を向上する廣大な前途を見るのである。

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一の三人を候補者に挙げ、第五位の偉人としては婦人を挙げるを重宝とすべき も婦人の偉大なるは来る世間的に有名な	らざる女性であらねばならぬ。依而「無名婦人」を挙げて第五位に据へんと言つて居る。
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1. I am quite prepared to tell you, but I had better warn you at the start that you won't agree with me. For I have not the least doubt that you are a different kind of person from myself, and, when we make judgments about who or what is great, what we are really talking about is ourselves. If, as I suppose is just possible, you assert that stewed prunes and rice are delicious, I say that they are hateful, the information given to most people are prepared to concede, information about the nature of you and me rather than about the nature of stewed prunes and rice. It tells of our tastes and our tastes are determined by our palates. Our estimates of greatness are equally individual; they are in the last resort personal confessions of tastes and interests, so that, pronouncing them, we reveal our own psychologies rather than assess the comparative merits of our contemporaries.

* * *

2. Let us suppose you were to take a poll on a subject of who are the five greatest men who ever lived. Not only would you get the most diverse possible lists, but, since the lists would evince nothing but the tastes of their compilers, they would appear manifestly absurd to those who did not share them. Take, for ex-

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The Five Greatest Living Men.

(現代五偉人)

1. prepared to tell you (お話しすること
を例外的に断らない). as I suppose is just
possible (漸くあることは正に有り得ること
と思ふが; 漸く). stewed prunes and
rice (李と米のシチュー: material noun として
草書に取換つてよい筈であるが形式に支配
されて複数動詞 "are" 代名詞 "they" を
用いたことに注意). the information given
is.....stewed prunes and rice (その語られ
ることは李と米のシチューに關することより
はお互の性質に關することであることを
大體の人は認容するであらう). palates (味

受). Our estimates of.....individual (我等
の偉人の評價し之と等しく箇々別々である).
they are in the last resort.....interests (そ
の評價は結局個人の趣味興味の表出である).
rather than assess.....our contemporaries
(現代の人の對比的偵打 [即ち誰が誰より偉
いといふこと]を評價するよりは).

2. to take a poll (投票を行ふ). since
the lists would evince.....share them (そ
の [投票された者の] 表はその友の作成者 [即
ち投票者] の趣味以外の何物をも表示しない
から、投票に興らなかつた者に取つてはその
表は明かに馬鹿氣であると思はれるであら
う).

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Trotsky

TROTSKY seems a unique figure. There has perhaps never been another statesman who played so important a part in history, who had at the same time so vivid a consciousness of the historical significance of his role and who has been able to write so brilliant a record of the events in which he figured.

Trotsky is, of course, primarily not a politician, but a master of words. "A well written book," he says, "in which one can find new ideas, and a good pen with which to communicate one's own ideas to others, for me have always been and are today the most valuable and intimate products of culture. The desire for study has never left me, and many times in my life I felt that the revolution was interfering with my systematic work." And elsewhere he speaks of the pleasure that a newly printed book gives him.

"In my eyes," he writes of himself as a school-boy, "authors, journalists and artists always stood for a world which was more attractive than any other, one open only to the elect." In the second grade at Odessa, he started a magazine with a friend and later did extra work tutoring to earn money to go to the theatre. But the nineties in

ist logic with a freer, more sweeping hand than Marx, so as to make of it a compelling instrument of popular exposition and to turn to account the Marxist irony as perhaps only another Jew could have done (remember Heine's debt to Marx!), flaying his opponents alive and turning their skins inside out to show the ignominious carcasses inside their arguments; to raise a laugh with a proverb or fable from the south Russian countryside of his youth, aptly applied to some political contingency, to fix a point with a sudden glancing epigram, to open the horizons of the mind to a vision of the dignity and beauty of a world in which socialism should have guaranteed the domination of the barbarous greeds of man by the disinterested work of the intellect and the creative imagination.

It is this vision that is noble in Trotsky, this passion for cultural improvement—not, as in the case of Lenin, the immediate fellow feeling with others which sets him immediately to work to lift the yoke from their necks—that feeling which, Clara Zetkin remembers, sometimes made his face seem to shrink with the furrows of "unspoken, unspeakable suffering" as if he were "burdened, pierced, oppressed with all the pain of the Russian

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whole, which in appearance, function, force and principle is totally dissimilar to anything heretofore known. Of course, some industries are more backward than others, but all of them are rapidly moving in the direction of electrification and power production. Even mining and quarrying, within the historical decade of 1919-29, increased the use of electricity from 2,789,383 horse power to 6,124,799 horse power, while its total power requirement was estimated at 7,514,843 horse power, i. e., only 18 percent unelectrified!

The direction of industry is toward automatic, continuous, mass production. It is obvious that, without the opportunities of electric drive, the continuity of present processes could never have been attained. The very idea of mass production implies the notion of the interchangeability of parts. This again would be too difficult and too expensive to obtain without the aid of electricity, which alone enables us to gauge the tolerances of the fitting parts to a ten-thousandth part of an inch. And neither speed nor precision could be had without automatic electric control.

The situation created by modern electric-power production offers further opportunities for electronic control. The thermionic tube, the photocell, the three-element gaseous tube—all can work industrial miracles. The Chase Bag Company of Milwaukee reports the use of a photo-electric relay in piling its product: "a light source projects a beam of light across the path of stitched bags at

ern, electrically actuated equipment, the managerial emphasis has shifted to the elimination of idle machine time. This means planning—planning of time; planning of sequence of operations; planning of material movement, of preventive maintenance; preparation of schedules, balance of production of parts, dispatching of every operation; planning of budgets, of tasks, of sales quotas. In the Machine Age these functions were largely taken care of by themselves, through the interrelation of departments, chasers, reservoirs of partly finished articles, et cetera. The steady, rapid flow of continuous production cannot be endangered by the interruption or upsetting of plans anywhere, for that means the stoppage of the whole works and the accumulation of overhead expense by the minute.

Thus, even the personal characteristics of the managers which were essential in the Machine Age—namely, experience and common sense—are of little importance in this new Era of Power. Of what use is experience acquired under vastly different conditions? Of what use is common sense when the factory today demands an uncommon mind, scientifically trained and disciplined, a rare kind of analytical mind, which alone can offer counsel based on correctly evaluated facts of the transition period?

It is not generally appreciated that the increased use of power raised the total wages in manufacturing industry till the end of 1929. Since then finance,

chilly face," holding in his arms a large bouquet of flowers which has just been presented to him; when he comes up to the personage who is supposed to greet him, the Menshevik president of the Soviet, he suddenly stops short "as if he had run into a completely unexpected obstacle"; the president makes a formal speech which implies that, though they are glad to have him back, he had better behave himself: Lenin waits with an air of detachment, looking around at the other people and then looking up at the ceiling while he absent-mindedly rearranges the flowers. Then, turning away from the delegates, without replying directly to the speech, he addresses the audience standing by: "Dear comrades, soldiers, sailors and workers, I am happy to greet in you the victorious Russian revolution, to greet you as the advance guard of the international proletarian army. . . . The hour is not far when . . . the people will turn their weapons against their capitalist exploiters. . . . The world revolution achieved by you has opened a new epoch. Long live the worldwide socialist revolution!" Proceeding to Bolshevik headquarters, he can hardly wait for the members of his own party to end their own eulogistic speeches of greeting before he begins to bawl them out in a terrific unexpected blast for the tepidity of their policies: "We don't need any parliamentary republic! We don't need any bourgeois democracy! We don't need any government except the Soviet of workers, soldiers and farm-hand delegates!" *Stroke by*

stroke, incident by incident, Trotsky paints Lenin in: his sly humor; his patience; his self-forgetfulness; his "terrific inner concentration under a surface of calm and 'prosaic' sincerity"; his shyness in certain connections; his "power of realistic imagination"; his "pedantic notary" side—his combination of "boldness of conception" with "meticulous carefulness in its fulfilment."

Yet with all this—and this is essential to Trotsky's Marxism—neither Trotsky nor Lenin is presented as a historical protagonist of the ordinary kind. They are merely the conscious theoretical part of humanity merging at the moment of strongest social pressure with "the immediate action of those oppressed masses who are farthest away from theory." "Revolution is the inspired frenzy of history": as with the writer or the orator, says Trotsky, "in the moment of what is called creative inspiration, something stronger than himself speaks through him or guides his hand, so the hidden strength and instinct of the masses rose to infuse the words and acts of its leaders." "Outwardly, it did not look very imposing: men went about tired, hungry and unwashed, with inflamed eyes and unshaven beards. And afterward none of them could recall much about those critical days and hours."

In spite of his personal admiration for Lenin, he shows in his history of the Revolution how Lenin as well as the Tsar is molded and directed by the pressure of a social situation.

us here on a truly gigantic scale. It is necessary only to understand that, like correctly, taking personality as a link in a historic chain. The "sudden" arrival of Lenin from abroad after a long absence, the furious cry raised by the press around his name, his clash with all the leaders of his own party and his quick victory over them—in a word, the external envelope of circumstances, make easy in this case a mechanical contrasting of the person, the hero, the genius, against the objective conditions, the mass, the party. In reality such contrast is comparatively one-sided. Lenin was not an accidental element in the historical development, but a product of the whole past of Russian history. He was embedded in it with deepest roots. Along with the vanguard of the workers he had lived through their struggle in the course of the preceding quarter century. The "accident" was not in his interference in the events, but rather that little straw with which Lloyd George tried to block his path.

In his first contacts with Marxism, he says elsewhere,

and even afterward, when my revolutionary ideas were clearly taking shape, I would catch myself in an attitude of mistrust of action by the masses, taking a bookish, abstract and, therefore, skeptical view of the revolution. I had to combat all this within myself, by my thinking, my reading, but mainly by means of experience, until the elements of psychic inertia had been confuted within me. . . . Perhaps the fact that I had consciously to overcome within me the reverberations of the eighties enabled me to approach fundamental problems of mass action in a more serious,

Trotsky's relation to the masses was thus never precisely that of a great popular spokesman, but rather of an engineer of mass tendencies. He studies their needs, where they are heading, the "coördination of forces"; he learns the technique of guiding their action. But in his absorption in the study of these processes and the methods of dealing with them, his egoism disappears. His conception of society and its development is illustrated in masterly fashion by his "History of the Russian Revolution." Here, as in Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," we are made to look through the shadow-play of politics at the group interests, the collective needs and appetites which, partly unknown to the actors themselves, throw the silhouettes on the screen. Never after we have read Trotsky's history, can the language, the conventions, the combinations, the pretensions, of parliamentary politics, if we have had any illusions about them, seem the same to us again. They lose their consistency and color—evaporate before our eyes. The old sport of competition for office, the old game of parliamentary debate, seem foolish and obsolete; what is real is a new science of social readjustment and organization, approaching a degree of exactitude of which our old-fashioned political programs never dreamed, and capable of becoming a part of the cultural equipment of a people in a way quite dif-

ferent from anything e known among even those nations best cateu politically under our "democratic" institutns.

The application of this science, however, unlike the social engineering of Mr. Stuart Chase, for example, is dominated by the Idea. Trotsky's name for his dominant idea, which he formulated as far back as 1905, is "the permanent revolution." This means that the Marxist world revolution is certain and cannot be stopped; that a bourgeois revolution in any country must be followed by a socialist revolution, that a socialist revolution in any one country must be followed by revolutions in all the others, and that in all our political calculations we must count on this being true, that this is in fact the vital consideration which should always be uppermost in our minds.

Stalin, Trotsky asserts, cares nothing about all this, the world-vision and world-conscience of Lenin and himself. He has identified himself with an impossible program of "socialism in one country alone." Now Trotsky will blast the Bolshevik Stalin with the same kind of lofty scorn with which he has dismissed the Tsarist Kolchak: Stalin is uneducated, a philistine, a bureaucrat, a mediocrity, a ridiculously poor Marxist whom Marxism, in freeing him from provincial prejudices, has merely rendered cynical without giving him in place of his former prejudices "a philosophical outlook thoroughly thought out and mentally assimilated." Stalin and his friends had established what was actually a bureaucratic class; they went to the bal-

leagues—Lenin had, winced at the vulgarity of their gossip. And Lenin and he had no place in all this. It was a mere vulgar political machine with not a trace of intellectual dignity.

No doubt the fact that Trotsky was a Jew contributed to his personal isolation and made it easier for Stalin to put him out when Lenin was no longer there to support him. When, in the first days of the Revolution, Trotsky had reminded Lenin of his Jewish origin as a possible objection to his accepting a commissariat, Lenin had told him not to bother about trifles in the midst of a great international revolution. But when Lenin was gone, it was possible for Stalin to arouse anti-Semitic feeling against him. A Jew, he had been able to rise to the height of imagination and moral passion demanded by a great moment; and, as in both Trotsky's case and Lenin's, their long years of exile had helped train them in the international point of view of Marxism, so Trotsky had a special advantage in the capacity of the Jew for adjusting himself to the different habits and mentalities of different peoples and at the same time remaining outside them. But now this very detachment was to work against his career as a statesman. Disraeli, after all, in dominating England, had, for all the detached irony of his novels, to play the game of the English; to work for England's glory and

power and to solace himself with her prizes, he had not under n to champion a pure international doctrine.

Now when it was a question of dealing with the people, rebellious against the rigors of the dictatorship and in no mood at the moment to be interested in the theory of permanent revolution, the coarseness and the cunning of the Georgian cobbler's son worked better than the fastidiousness and aloofness of the international Jew. He had always been isolated even among the Bolsheviks. "He isn't one of us," Lenin had told Gorky. "With us, but not of us"—adding, "He is ambitious. There is something of Lassalle in him something which isn't good." How thick the defenses of isolation of Trotsky's egoism must have been that even Lenin should have felt them! "Behind those fierce black eyes," an English observer wrote, "lurks ever the demon of suspicion and distrust, driving him to terrible pitiless acts of cruelty." It was so he had understood maintaining power: he had been too proud to be a politician and in this field had no chance against Stalin.

At any rate, as Lunacharsky felt, "condemned to a certain loneliness." Trotsky finds himself today alone on the island of Prinkipo; after the most astonishing and the most brilliantly successful excursion into action that any Marxist has ever made, he finds himself again what he was between the 1903 Congress and the 1905 revolution, between the 1905 revolution and 1917, a independent Marxist in exile with a small band of devoted followers. One has imagined him pacing the floor at Prinkipo, impatient for his next opportunity of taking the Idea into action. Yet, as he knows, it is not unfitting, not injurious to Trotsky's dignity, that he should be a man without a country on a little island between Asia and Europe; nor is he wasting his time with nothing to do but write books. In these books, all the superb "realistic imagination" with its immense scope in time and space, the ardent prophetic faith which, deriving from the horrible wars, the hideous industrial degradation and the ignoble misgovernment of our time, alone can render them endurable by its hope of "the first truly human culture," blazes out from the shut-in man to illuminate this twilight of society. "How many of us know what Europe is, what the world labor movement is?" His "History of the Russian Revolution," with its solidity and its subtlety, its extraordinary analysis of mass behavior, will probably appear when it is complete as one of the most important books of our period. And he has given even to the island of Prinkipo a historic role and a symbolic significance. It stands today for those Marxist principles which, having proved their validity in action, must still keep clear of the politics of nations as they do of those of class.

EDMUND WILSON.

This is the second of two articles on Trotsky of which the first appeared last week.—THE EDITORS.

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and pressure groups have greatly in size and importance. (There are private corporations, each of which has larger revenues and more employees than any single state or any city except New York.) Political parties are declining. All this leads to serious consideration of new forms of government, more in accord with organized social groupings.—There has been little change in the legislative branch, except in cities.—The judiciary has made attempts to adapt itself to the new situation, but in general lags far behind. (From 1900 to 1930, thirty-three acts of Congress were held unconstitutional, and in all the preceding years of the Republic only twenty-six.)—Concepts of liberty were confused and changing. Discussion of this subject goes to the roots of our order.—In political theory one of the dominant attitudes at present is "the tendency toward organized planning as against drift in public affairs."—In the recent past there has been relatively little governmental change, and "an indifference or even hostility to different types of social theory in a world where the foundations of private property, democracy and representative government are being sharply challenged on every hand." But "we may safely forecast that in the next period it will no longer be found possible to escape full and free discussion of the fundamentals of democracy and capitalism alike, and far more constructive or destructive change than has been evident during the past generation."

I wish I could quote in full Professor Merriam's concluding pages. But here we must be satisfied with scraps.

On the whole, the outstanding fact . . . is the rapid extension of governmental activities and costs

slight change in governmental units, organization, methods and person. New functions are welcomed, but correspondences in the direction of unity, co-ordination, capacity and competence of political power are either resisted or tardily accepted. . . . The heavy pressure of powerful social, economic and technical forces threatens to crush the shell of a government which becomes more and more important in the social and economic situation. . . . Only a strong government can either act intelligently in . . . crises or refrain from action. A weak government can do neither. . . . A weak government shows narrowness instead of breadth, delay instead of deliberation, wild and irregular vacillation instead of steady adaptation, drifting tendencies instead of inventiveness and preparedness. . . . The utility of weak government will be equally disastrous whether it refrains from social action or attempts it. Its retreats will be routs and its advances meaningless muddles. . . . The industrial order is on trial as well as the political in this case. . . . If business is closer to technical mechanical efficiency, it is farther from the sense of social responsibility equally important to mankind. Industry as well as government suffers from disorganization and lack of direction, from conspicuous waste and profitable fraud. . . . Governmental corruption and incompetence and lack of central direction are not comprehensible away from the social and economic environment of which they are a part. . . .

How shall we blend the skills of government, industrial and financial management, agriculture, labor and science in a new synthesis of authority, uniting power and responsibility, with a vivid appeal to the vital interest of our day-to-day social efficiency with the revolutionary developments of our social, economic and scientific life, yet without stifling liberty, justice and progress?

GEORGE SOULE.

Trotsky: II

WHAT was this idea of which Trotsky, on his way to exile, shouting to the almost empty railway station, saw himself the prime spokesman and embodiment? What was the Revolution which he believed was being sent into banishment? What was the Marxism for which he fought?

We have an eloquent account of what Marxism meant to him in a passage of his autobiography where he tells of reading the letters of Marx and Engels at a time when he was trying unsatisfactorily to work with the Austrian Social Democrats:

The Viennese leaders of the Social Democracy used the same formulas that I did. But one had only to turn any of them five degrees around on their own axes to discover that we gave quite different meanings to the same concepts. Our agreement was a temporary one, superficial and unreal. The correspondence be-

tween Marx and Engels was for me not a theoretical one, but a psychological revelation. *Toutes proportions gardées*, I found proof on every page that to these two I was bound by a direct psychological affinity. Their attitude to men and ideas was mine. I guessed what they did not express, shared their sympathies, was indignant and hated as they did. Marx and Engels were revolutionaries through and through. But they had not the slightest trace of sectarianism or asceticism. Both of them, and especially Engels, could at any time say of themselves that nothing human was strange to them. But their revolutionary outlook lifted them always above the hazards of fate and the works of men. Pettiness was incompatible not only with their personalities, but with their presences. Vulgarity could not stick even to the soles of their boots. Their appreciations, sympathies, jests—even when most commonplace—are always touched by the rarefied air of spiritual nobility. They may pass deadly criticism on a man, but they will never deal in tittle-tattle.

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ward a narrow titles or they have nothing but a cool contempt. What pines and vulgarians considered aristocratic, they was really only their revolutionary superiority. Its most important characteristic is a complete and ingrained independence of official public opinion at all times and under all conditions.

This affinity, this admiration, are later to be felt for Lenin. The whole of Trotsky's later work is oriented toward Lenin. There are moments in his autobiography, to be sure, when we lose sight of anybody but Trotsky—episodes of which we are made to feel that we are reading simply the extraordinary adventures of an extraordinary individual: the escape from Siberia, for example, which is as exciting as Casanova's escape from the Leads, seems written from a similar point of view. And even in the journeys of the armored train we feel caught up into Trotsky's self-dramatizing imagination until we begin to see the whole story as a chapter in a novel rather than as a feature of a military campaign. But the real hero of "My Life" remains for all that, not Trotsky himself, but Lenin—or rather, Trotsky's relation to Lenin.

Trotsky had gone to see Lenin in London almost immediately after his escape from Siberia, but had broken with him as a result of the 1903 Congress. He had become then an independent revolutionist, had returned to Russia in 1905 and headed the St. Petersburg Soviet; but the gauge of Trotsky's capacity seems to be that though his egoism makes

him independent and makes it possible for him to take initiative in action—he is never so formidable, says one observer, as when he is driven into a tight place—he needed Lenin's compass to steer by. Lenin, who had never had a moment's sympathy for the "imperialist war," had complained after 1914, that "just as Trotsky stood formerly for coöperation with the Socialist 'compromisers,' so today he stands for coöperation with the Socialist patriots." But though Trotsky had never been a Bolshevik but had remained aloof up to 1917, it did not take him long to turn to Lenin when he came back to Petrograd after the February revolution.

In "My Life" the personality of Lenin is built up by a series of small anecdotes, unpretentiously introduced but very skillfully chosen and placed, until it has come to stand for a whole moral and intellectual domain, involving, as I have suggested, also Trotsky's ideal for himself. First, we see Trotsky in prison eagerly reading Lenin; then, still charged with the excitement of his escape from Siberia, looking up Lenin early in the morning as soon as he arrives in London: "Lenin was still in bed, and the kindly expression of his face was tinged with a justifiable amazement." Lenin takes him for a walk around London and points out to him Westminster Abbey: "This is their famous Westminster," he says—and Trotsky explains that this "their" of Lenin's designated, not the English, but the ruling classes of the world. "This implica-

least emphasize" but, coming as it did from the very innermost depths of the man and expressed more by the tone of his voice than by anything else—was always present, whether Lenin was speaking of the treasures of culture, of new achievements, of the wealth of books in the British Museum, of the information of the larger European newspapers or, years later, of German artillery or French aviation. They know this or they have that, they have made this or achieved that—but what enemies they are! To his eyes, the invisible shadow of the ruling classes always overlay the whole of human culture—a shadow that was as real to him as daylight." In this first meeting, the relation is established. By a few sharp and brief strokes, Trotsky puts before us the characters of the two men: the younger fervent and inconsiderate, slightly exhibitionistic, in pursuit of the cues to his historic role; the older assuming his revolutionary purpose and the social insight on which it is based so much as a matter of course that in a world scarcely yet seriously troubled with them, it never occurs to him to emphasize them or to put forward his own personality because of them.

Later on, after the years of their political estrangement, Trotsky plots the further course of the development of this relation during the years of the Revolution and of the building of the socialist state. We see Trotsky and Lenin, during the October revolution, lying down on the floor of an empty room of the Smolny Institute where Lenin's sister has spread a blanket for them and trying to relax from their tense fatigue, but unable to sleep and finally remembering that they are not sure yet of the Winter Palace: Trotsky rushes to the phone while Lenin tries to induce him to rest and forget about it for the moment while they send a messenger instead. We hear Lenin in the later period dubious about what would become of the Bolshevik leadership: "How many of us know what Europe is, what the world labor movement is?" We are given Krupskaya's note to Trotsky after Lenin's death: "Dear Lev Davydovich: I write to tell you that about a month before his death, as he was looking through your book, Vladimir Ilyich stopped at the place where you sum up Marx and Lenin and asked me to read it over again to him; he listened very attentively and then looked it over again himself. And here is another thing I want to tell you. The attitude of V. I. toward you at the time when you came to us in London from Siberia did not change up to his death. . . ."

Add to this the presentation of Lenin in Trotsky's history of the Revolution. He gets a fine climax to the first volume, which deals with the confused and half-hearted course of the February revolution, by dramatizing the arrival of Lenin in Petrograd. A delegation from the Petrograd Soviet is sent to give him an official welcome with all the accoutrements of bourgeois ceremony in the "Tsar's Room" of the railway station: Lenin

opments, no amount of repudiation could break him (Lenin had died repudiating Stalin). Yet when he calls out to the railroad workers to see how they are carrying him away, he does not appear fatuous or absurd. If Lenin had identified himself with the cause of the Revolution, Trotsky had done the converse: identified the cause with himself. When the G.P.U. put him out, he believes it is the Revolution

they are banishing; and the loss of dignity the individual is saved by the dignity of the Idea. It is the Idea they are expelling.

EDMUND WILSON

This is the first of two articles on Trotsky Mr. Wilson. The second will appear in next week's issue.—THE EDITORS.

Forgive Us Our Debts

IT IS characteristic of our political ineptitude that we persist in treating the debts of the Allies as a problem of assets to be realized rather than of liabilities to be accepted. During the War it was treason to suggest that the debts of the Allies to the United States would never be paid. Immediately after its close, economists made this assertion, and though their prophecy was, for a time, balked of fulfilment by the extraordinary success of the bankers in selling European loans in the United States, it is now coming true. The inevitability of virtual cancellation, however, does not make this renunciation any more palatable to the American public. Even the argument of the experts that the continuation of international payments, were it possible, would inflict hardship on

urges that the cession would humor our imperialists and patriots interested in national defense, thus sweeten the dose for those whose palates and stomachs find it most difficult to digest. Hoover, in his acceptance speech, suggested "a tangible form of compensation, such as the extension of the markets for American agriculture labor"—in other words, the Allies should let their tariff walls and buy more of our goods, and we should maintain our barriers and continue to refuse to buy in return. Mr. Roosevelt expounded the fallacy of this proposal. "Our policy," he stated, "declares for payment, but at the same time for lowered tariffs and resumption of trade which open the way to payment."

The only difficulty with this suggestion is that it is too late. If immediately after the War

thought what posterity would say of him—simply did his work," Trotsky "looked at himself often, treasured his historic role" and would have been willing to sacrifice anything, not excepting his life, so that he might play this part heroically. The ordinary kind of ambition he despised. "What contemptible ambitiousness!" he exclaimed of a social revolutionary leader who had accepted a place in the coalition government before the October revolution, "to abandon his historic position for a portfolio!" With Lenin, we feel that his personality had become completely identified with his purpose. Clara Zetkin tells of one occasion after Lenin had become master of Russia and leader of the Communist International when, in receiving a delegation of German Communists, he kept his appointment so punctually, entered the room so unobtrusively and talked with them so simply and easily, that the Germans, who were used to the frock-coated public-office-inflated Marxists of the Reichstag, did not even guess who he was. One cannot imagine Trotsky's entering a room without making people feel that a personality had arrived. Playing a historic role in Trotsky's case implied an audience. But what a magnificent actor!

He was not merely a spokesman for ideas; the Idea for Trotsky was something which had to be made practically and visibly to triumph. Trotsky as a man of action is a singular, a startling figure. As a military leader he seems absolutely sui generis.

Take his exploit in defending Petrograd against the army of Yudenitch. A regimental commander had given his men the order to fall back and the troops were running away; but when they reached division headquarters, Trotsky took the situation in hand. He mounted the first horse he could find and, chasing one soldier after another with his orderly behind him waving a pistol and shouting, "Courage, boys, Comrade Trotsky is leading you!" compelled the whole regiment to turn back and recover the positions it had abandoned. The commander appeared at the most dangerous points and was wounded in both legs. Trotsky came back in a truck. He was accused by the papers of publicity-seeking, but the truth is that Trotsky's sensationalism is almost always redeemed from theatricality by the Idea which inspires and directs it. When Trotsky chases back the retreating regiment, it is the Idea standing its ground. And so even in Trotsky's political brawls with Stalin it is the Idea which, seasonably or unseasonably, is fighting to hold the helm. Take even the incident in the railroad station when Trotsky, at Stalin's orders, was being forcibly carried to the train by the agents of the G.P.U. He had obliged them to remove him forcibly so that it should not be possible to represent his departure as a voluntary act, and he made a point of shouting to the railroad workers in the station: "Comrades, see how they are carrying Comrade Trotsky away!"

One cannot imagine Lenin behaving like this, but

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mission of the regime. Tolstoyanism was giving place to Marxism. V. I. Lenin, at seventeen, Trotsky wrote a play in collaboration with another young intellectual, the heroine, in spite of the fact that both of them thought themselves dubious about Marxism, turned out to be a Marxist. The dead hand of the Tsardom pressed everywhere where the mind tried to move and grow; their school-teachers committed suicide; they felt the future as revolution. "I swallowed books," says Trotsky, "fearful that my entire life would not be enough to prepare me for action." By the time he was eighteen, he had been arrested for circulating illegal literature and he spent the next three years in jail: here he heard for the first time of Lenin and read his newly published book on Russian capitalism. By the beginning of the new century he had been banished to Siberia, where he read Marx, brushing the cockroaches off the page. Thereafter, Trotsky's career was that of a professional revolutionist.

In Siberia he wrote literary criticism, discussed Ibsen, Hauptmann, Maupassant, Nietzsche. But his mastery of language was now to be directed by the requirements of the revolutionist. He learned to excel both as pamphleteer and as orator: his comrades called him "Pero," "Pen." He knew how to analyze and convince, to appeal to the imagination and arouse; to handle the grim Marx-

than "sympathy for the downtrodden." He had seen poverty, logged on his father's farm, and they had inspired him with revolt rather than pity. "Beginning with my earliest childhood, in all impressions of my daily life, human inequality stood out in exceptionally coarse and stark form. Injustice often assumed the character of impudence; human dignity was under heel at every step." He found himself a gifted boy in "perhaps the most police-ridden city in police-ridden Russia" and a Jew with his way to make in a world even more hostile to Jews than to other gifted young men. The youth who came to Lenin and Katskaya heralded as a "young eagle" by their fellow revolutionists in Samara, had brought to the dedication of human dignity a pride which had something of Lucifer's. At nothing was he more successful than lashing his audiences into fury.

Lunacharsky, who first met him in 1905, scribes him as arrogant and handsome, rather offensively elegantly dressed for a revolutionist in exile and with none of Lenin's human charm. Either would not or could not do anything to win other people's confidence and friendship seemed "condemned to a certain loneliness." He was always in his own imagination as the protomist of Marxism that Trotsky lived. Where Lenin never "glanced in the mirror of history, never

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toss it on the pile." Again, a Western Pennsylvania mine has a system of automatic door control using the "electric eye" as the controlling relay.

The functions of general supervision are likewise handled by means of electricity. The Selsyn control of the sluices of the Panama Canal is well known: the man in charge, though miles away, can at any given moment see the position of all the numerous parts of the sluice, the level of water, the movement of the chains and of the passing boats. The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company dispatches its tow boats by radio on their trips between Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Though, during the Machine Age, the main managerial task was to increase the personal efficiency of workers, this phase of management under the reign of power production shrinks into insignificance. The electric machine either does its work efficiently or else does not do it at all. An inquiry among twenty-two Middle Western manufacturers disclosed that eighteen of them would welcome an installation of scientific management in their plants on the condition that neither the rates nor the number of employees shall be reduced! In power production it is no longer the physical force and manual dexterity that are required of the workers, but mental alertness, accurate judgment and precise handling of controls.

With the increased complexity and cost of mod-

and fuel, the total wages paid in industry rose consistently, with the exception of such a special case as the automotive industry. Contrarywise, the lagging industries that have reduced their power consumption (despite increased capacity) showed a reduction in the total wages paid. But, so long as our social-economic notions keep billions of electric robots idle, we have no true relation between the installed capacity and the rate of its use. We have idle men and women, we have idle productive potentialities and we have underconsumption because of our low purchasing power. "If your electric eyes and vacuum tubes are replacing human labor and throwing men out of work"—asks rhetorically an editorial in Electronics—"what real advantage are they to society as now constituted?"

There is but one answer to this query. The new power production is a very real danger "to society as now constituted." It is as dangerous as a high explosive in the hands of a baby or a maniac. But, if instead of dropping men from the pay rolls we would drop off hours of work, allowing science and engineering to create leisure, security and higher culture, and if for these shortened hours we would pay more, in proportion to increased productivity, instead of less in proportion to restricted sales, the stimulated use of more power would soon restore our stability.

WALTER N. POLAKOV.

military man. His attitude toward professional military men is amusingly shown in his history of the Revolution: "Brussilov and General Kolchak," he writes with condescension from his loftier plane, "a little excelled the others in culture, if you will, but in nothing else. Denikin was not without character, but for the rest, a perfectly ordinary army general who had read five or six books."

Nobody but a Jewish intellectual would criticize generals from that point of view, but it is hard to imagine a regular military man dealing with those generals as Trotsky did. "Show me another man," Gorky reports Lenin as saying, "who could organize almost a model army in a single year, and even win the respect of military experts!" Trotsky, the intellectual, set great store by the military experts, though Stalin, the politician, was suspicious of them on account of their training under the old regime. In spite of Stalin's opposition and Lenin's own doubts, Trotsky organized them and made them work for him. Then he leaped into his armored train and sped from front to front in it so fast, talked to the soldiers so much and so passionately, telegraphed so promptly for supplies, wrote and sent out so many impassioned press stories, caught and shot so many disaffected officers, that the six-teen Soviet armies, feeling this demon of energy and will behind them, held their fronts against the Kolchaks and the Denikins and saved the Revolu-

by the rebellion of the Kronstadt sailors and the peasants, and had been obliged to announce the compromises of the New Economic Policy; and he had felt the political machine getting out of his hands. The time had come when the high imagination and morality which had led the Revolution had to give way to the practical political manipulation by which even revolutionary peoples at the present stage of human development lapse naturally into being guided. Krupskaya is reported to have said that, if Lenin had lived any longer, Stalin would have had him in jail. He had had a nervous collapse in 1903 as a result of the strain of the crucial London Congress at which he had forced the split between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, and now he had a series of paralytic strokes. His abilities, will, personality had, as I have said, been completely identified with the cause of the Revolution. To be caught in a serious conflict of purpose arising in connection with that cause, to find himself unable to dominate it, to feel himself helpless in face of what seemed to him the degradation of the Revolution, perhaps its eventual failure—must have been like his own annihilation, could mean for him only death.

But Trotsky had always that inner mirror in which he saw himself; he was always to himself a figure, was well insulated against other people's opinions; he could not be torn by conflicting devel-

Whatever advance in general prosperity might result from cancellation does not alter the fact that the loans made to the Allies by the United States government will be paid by citizens of the United States in the form of taxes. It is useless to cite the expansive utterances of Congressmen and Senators in the days of the War. In cold fact, as Mr. McAdoo remarks in his "Crowded Years," "if the American people had not been convinced of the good faith and honor of the borrowing governments, the United States would never have been able to sell its bonds to its own people for the purpose of making these foreign loans." To find itself at length the dupe among nations is peculiarly bitter to a people which has always acknowledged a talent for bargaining. It is sweeter to pass for a knave than a fool. Thus the problem of American statesmanship in relation to the debts of the Allies is to find some formula which will save the face of the United States, and permit this country to do with something of good grace what is for its own interest and what is in any case inevitable—pay up for the War.

Various efforts have been made to find such a formula. Mr. McAdoo suggests that Great Britain and France should, in lieu of payment, make over to us their West Indian possessions. That these would be of trifling value he concedes; but he

many, by virtue of superior industrial equipment, and organization would have profited most by the freedom. It was partly against such a contingency that tariff walls were raised. Finally, Senator Borah, long a convinced opponent of cancellation, now entertains the idea that this course should be followed in return for the reduction of reparation disarmament and other beneficial world policies. Mr. Hoover apparently took the same view in his conversations with M. Laval, as the result of which, by the Lausanne settlement, the German reparations were reduced to about \$700,000,000 contingent on her ability to pay. The fact that the chief debtor nations made this settlement conditional on a similar readjustment of their debts to the United States, and their formation of a united front by gentlemen's agreement to pursue this end in concert, has cast a blight on Mr. Hoover's diplomacy and Mr. Borah's idealism. Nevertheless, it remains true that if any formula can be found to persuade a reluctant people that they should forgive their debtors as they hope to be forgiven their debts, it will be along the line timidly suggested by the Republican spokesmen.

It has been violently asserted, by every American in authority, that no connection exists, or can possibly exist, between the debts of the Allies

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April 23, 1945

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

828#72
Re: Jacques Marnard van Dendreschd, was.
Espionage - R

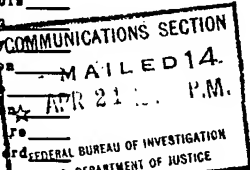
The Bureau has been advised by the Washington City News Service that the District Criminal Court in Mexico City sentenced the subject, who is generally known as Jacques Marnard alias Frank Jackson, to twenty years imprisonment for the assassination more than two years ago of Leon Trotsky.

You are instructed to verify the foregoing information through your contacts in Mexico and to advise the Bureau accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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APR 24 1945

52 MAY 7

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PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Mexico, D. F.	5/6/43	#239
TITLE:		CHARACTER:
JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, WAS.		MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

Subject, who is generally known as JACQUES MARNARD, alias Frank Jackson, was sentenced on 4/16/43 to 20 years in jail for the assassination of LEON TROTSKY on 8/20/40.

COMMENTS: This report is not being distributed to Embassy sources inasmuch as the information contained herein is common knowledge as a result of newspaper information and public interest.

STATUS:

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated 4/23/43.

Made Available to:) Embassy (Consulate)) M. A.) N. A.) Other	Copies: (5) - Bureau 1 - Mexico, D. F. 820 COPIES DESTROYED 1960	65-4716-1 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 11 1943 S.I. 98 578
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713 JUN 24 1943

RE: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, WAS.
MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R

May 6, 1943

DETAILS:

On 4/16/43 JACQUES MORNARD, alias Frank Jackson was sentenced by the Sixth Penal Court of the Federal District of Mexico to a term of 20 years imprisonment for the assassination of LEON TROTZKY on 8/20/40.

Inasmuch as subject herein has been sentenced for the murder of LEON TROTZKY, this case is being closed.

- CLOSED -

- 1 -

65-29162-160

579

PLACE: DATE: REPORTED BY:

Mexico, D. F. 5/15/43 #173

TITLE: CHARACTER:

JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRECHD, with
aliases, Frank Jackson, Jacques
Mornard Vandenschied
MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

"Ultimas Noticias", Mexico, D. F., evening paper, stated
on May 4, 1943, that subject was responsible for the
killing of the Russian General WALTER KREVITSKY in the
Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., about two years ago.
No details were given. Information stated to be obtained
from high Mexican official. A copy of subject's finger-
prints, a full face and profile picture, and official
description are being sent as enclosures to Bureau.
Copies and negatives being retained in the file in
Mexico City.

COMMENTS: No distribution inasmuch as information is already
available to Embassy sources.

COPIES DESTROYED
198 SEP 6 1960
- C -

STATUS:

REFERENCE: Report of #239 entitled JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD,
was., Mexico Espionage - R, 5/6/43

Made Available to:

() Embassy (Consulate)
() M. A.
() N. A.
() Other

Copies: 885

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1 - Mexico, D. F.

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65-27162-121
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
G - MAY 20 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

c.w.m. 75 JUN 22 1943

JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRECHD, was. Mexico City, D. F.
MEXICO ESPIONAGE - R 5/15/43

DETAILS: The title of this report is being changed to indicate the addition of aliases, FRANK JACKSON and JACQUES MORNARD VANDENRESCHED.

"Ultimas Noticias", Mexico, D. F., evening paper, stated on May 4, 1943, that subject was responsible for the killing of the Russian General WALTER KREVITSKY, in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., about two years ago. No details were given and it was stated only that the information had been obtained by a person with intimate contact in high Mexican circles and that he had not authorized the use of his name.

General KREVITSKY was reported to be the head of espionage in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

There is being sent to the Bureau as an enclosure a copy of the fingerprints of subject, a full face and profile picture on the same sheet of developing paper, and a copy of the description of subject from the laboratory of criminology and identification, Mexico, D. F. Copies are also being made a part of the file in Mexico, D. F. The negatives of these exhibits are also being retained.

- C -

Enc. To Bureau: Full face and profile picture of Subject
Photographic copy of description
Photographic copy of fingerprints



0 Ident sheet
sent to
Translation

7-17-44

(11)

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CBM:BB

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOSTON

Re: JOSE DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS
ESPIONAGE

In compliance with the telephonic request of Supervisor Ducommun the following information was obtained from the files of the State Department.

Attached hereto is a report from the American Consulate General in Mexico, dated October 9, 1940, giving a summary of statements attributed to David Alfaro Siqueiros before the Judge of the First Instance, in Coyoacan.

There is also correspondence in the State Department's files, and in a report from Havana, dated May 6, 1943, which stated that in accordance with instructions contained in the Department's telegram No. 448, dated April 10, temporary visitor's visa No. 141, issued at Santiago, Chile, to David Alfaro Siqueiros was taken up and cancelled by the Havana Embassy on April 28, 1943.

In a bi-monthly report on Communist activities submitted by the American Consulate General, Mexico, and dated May 13, 1941, it was reported, "David Alfaro Siqueiros, who was released under bond for complicity in the murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, fled to Cuba by airplane, as reported in un-numbered dispatches of April 28 and April 29, 1941. It is understood that he will proceed from Cuba to Panama, and it is rumored that his ultimate destination is either Chile or Russia."

As Siqueiros could not have departed from Mexico in the way that he did without the tacit consent of the interested Mexican authorities, it is reasonable to deduce that the Mexican government is glad to be rid of Siqueiros and that no effort will be made to extradite him for complicity in the murder of the American citizen, Harte."

Siqueiros has also been mentioned in a report furnished the Bureau by the State Department, April 16, 1941; this was a dispatch dated March 31, 1941 entitled, "Transmitting Strictly Confidential Memorandum Concerning Release of David Alfaro Siqueiros, Charged with Complicity in the Murder of Robert Sheldon Harte, an American Citizen."



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Siqueiros is also mentioned in a dispatch, Polish Series No. 272, dated March 4, 1943, from the Embassy at London. This report was furnished the Bureau April 8, 1943 and was entitled "History of Communistic Movement in Argentina".

Siqueiros was mentioned in the bi-monthly report on Communist activities dated May 1 to July 1, 1941. This report was furnished the Bureau on July 28, 1941.

The Bureau was also in receipt of a MID report dated January 30, 1943, concerning David Alfaro Siqueiros; a report dated April 28, 1941; and a report dated April 29, 1941, entitled "Ultimate Destination of David Alfaro Siqueiros" was furnished the Bureau on May 13, 1941. A report on the participation of David Alfaro Siqueiros in an assault on the House of Leon Trotsky was furnished the Bureau December 31, 1940. The report was dated May 24, 1940.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this information be furnished to the Espionage Section for the particular attention of Supervisor Ducommun.

Respectfully,

C. D. Marron

C. D. Marron

Attachment

584

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

L. R. Forney

L. R. FORNEY
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MTS.

Enclosures:

RECORDED & INDEXED

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505

CONFIDENTIAL
Army Service Forces
Headquarters First Service Command
Boston 10, Massachusetts

8 July 1943

SPKAI WFO.00 (Z)

Subject: DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS

Summary of Information:

According to a reliable informant, David Alfaro SIQUEIROS has been commissioned to paint a mural representing the struggle of Cuba for her freedom and for democracy. This mural, the report states, will be financed by the Co-ordinator's Office in Washington, D. C. and donated to the Cuban government by the recently created Cuban-American Cultural Institute of Havana (reported to be a Communist-front organization).

During the revolution in Spain, SIQUEIROS was acting GPU agent for Loyalist Spain, and after the Loyalists' defeat by FRANCO, SIQUEIROS returned to Mexico, still in the employ of the GPU. There he was the organizer of the machine-gun attack which was the first attempt on the life of Leon TROTSKY.

The Communist Party of Cuba is said to have about thirty thousand members at present, having the largest Communist membership of any country outside the USSR.

Source: Confidential Informant

Previous Distribution:

None

Distribution:

13; WFO; FBI-Washington, Prov., New Haven,
Albany; 1st and 2nd Divs; All Districts;
P. S. and C. Divs; 13; WFO

Evaluation

of source

of information

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LN'DM

65-43302

65-29162

SAC - New York

September 13, 1943

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: LYDIA ALTSCHULER, WAS; ET AL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.
CENSORSHIP MATTERS

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the instant case there are furnished two photostatic copies of an article: "The Verdict on the Assassin of Trotsky," by Walter O'Rourke, which appears in the August, 1943, issue of the Fourth International, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The article discusses the question of Frank Jackson's source of funds and states the proposition that as long as Jackson is alive and in jail he constitutes a problem for the "GPU" since there is always the chance that he may reveal his identity.

Jackson was the subject of the case entitled: "Jacques Bernard van Dendreschd, with aliases; Et Al; Espionage - R." Bureau file 65-29162, of which New York was the Office of Origin. That case was closed with the report of Special Agent Russell S. Garner, dated at New York, New York, October 17, 1942.

In the light of recent developments in the Altschuler case, you are instructed to determine immediately the present addresses and telephone numbers of the subjects in the van Dendreschd case who were residents in New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

To: 100

B. 100

Clegg

Coffey

Glavin

Ladd

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Rm.

Nease

Gandy

Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner dated at New York City May 11, 1942 in the van Dendreschd case. On page two of that report are shown the names and addresses of the individuals phoned by Nicholas Jackson from the Hotel Pierrepont, Brooklyn from June 14 to June 30, 1940. If possible interest in the Altschuler case are Earl Voens, 54 Pierrepont, Brooklyn; Boyd Hilary Sumner, 226 East 79th Street, Manhattan; and Frank Kapelanski, Mancott Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island.

You are instructed to determine the present location of these individuals as well as their backgrounds and present occupations.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DUPLICATE

9/14/43

587

simply broken our heads. The time was not ripe, there was not enough response, to justify mass agitation for the labor party. It was necessary to confine it to a propaganda slogan. But now there are possibilities, and even probabilities, of a rising sentiment of the workers and a favorable response to a concentrated agitation for the labor party. In the new situation we would make the greatest error if we were to lag behind events and continue with the routine propaganda of the past period.

There is a difference also between slogans of agitation and slogans of action. This is illustrated by one of the classic errors of the early communist movement in the United States: Propa-

ganda for the "Workers' Soviets" is now a principle of the program. But in 1919 the editors of the *New York Communist*, growing impatient, issued the slogan in a banner headline: "Organize Workers' Councils." say, the Soviets did not materialize. The slogan of action premature and discredited its authors.

It wouldn't be out of order, in connection with the national preparation of the party for this campaign, if we to the whole membership a better understanding of the different ways of applying slogans—as slogans of propaganda, agitation, or of action—according to the situation, as it is in

The Verdict on the Assassin of Trotsky

By WALTER O'ROURKE

On the third anniversary of the death of Trotsky, his assassin is still attempting to obliterate the GPU's responsibility for the crime. The Superior Tribunal of Mexico, on October 5, will hear the appeal of "Frank Jackson" from the verdict of the Sixth Penal Court which on April 16 found him guilty and (there is no death or life penalty) sentenced him to 20 years imprisonment. If the defense loses, it is certain to carry its appeal the final legal step, to the Supreme Court. These two appeals will cost a great deal and Jackson has no visible resources but, needless to say, the GPU assassin has limitless funds at his disposal. If it gains nothing else, the GPU may convey the thought that the issue is not definitively settled until the Supreme Court acts—a thought the GPU needs not only to confuse the issue but also to maintain the morale of its hired assassin in jail. Moreover the speeches of its attorney will again, as in the lower court, serve to publicize the Stalinist slanders against Trotsky and the Fourth International. Last but not least, there is always the serious possibility that, by one means or another, the GPU will secure from the higher courts a decision which will serve to water down the damning character of the verdict of the lower court—a verdict which, to any honest analyst, clearly establishes the fact that Leon Trotsky was murdered by an assassin sent by Stalin.

That verdict is indelibly recorded in history, but there should be no illusion that it may not be upset formally. With all due respect to the juridical institutions of Mexico, we cannot forget what happened in two Mexican courts which had before them the machine-gun gang which attacked Trotsky's home on May 24, 1940 and kidnapped and murdered Robert Sheldon Harte, member of the Socialist Workers Party. David Alfaro Siqueiros, the painter, was arrested as the leader of that attack and admitted it, as did others who were arrested—some 27 members of the Mexican Communist Party, among them David Serrano and Luis Mateos Martinez, members of its Central Committee. Yet they all managed to go free. The charge of murdering Harte was dropped, all suspicion for that crime being placed on the Arenal brothers (also prominent Stalinists), who, of course, had disappeared. Although Trotsky's bedroom had been sprayed with 300 machine-gun bullets, a court dropped the charge of attempted homicide despite the testimony of Siqueiros' chauffeur that, when he heard that Trotsky had lived through it, Siqueiros had cried: "All the work in vain." By means of these decisions, the judges of two courts reduced the machine-gun attack to the minor charges of housebreaking, unlawful use of uniforms, robbery (of the two cars in the house to prevent pursuit) and damaging another's property. On these Siqueiros was admitted to bail and promptly fled the

country, with his documents in perfect order—the Secretary of Gobernacion (State Department) pretending not to know that he was under bail and therefore forbidden to leave the Federal District, much less Mexico. Arrested in Chile as a fugitive from Mexican justice, his release was obtained by the Mexican Ambassador!

It is well to recall, therefore, what Natalia Trotsky told to the Mexican press last year: "If there had not been just one Siqueiros, he would have assassinated me. He would have maintained that Siqueiros assaulted our house only to get to the automobiles which he abandoned a few hundred meters away. . . if there had not been judges to maintain that the gang of the GPU were not a gang but 'co-thinkers' and that they were fired over our beds were only for 'psychological' effect. . . would say beforehand: the GPU will fail in its attack. Siqueiros, assassin, assassin, incendiary and agent in the name of the GPU, is free. Why not Jackson?"

As a matter of fact, it may well be through the means of Siqueiros that the GPU will make its next move on behalf of Jackson. At the time he led the attack on Trotsky's home Siqueiros claimed he did so to obtain compromising documents of Trotsky's "fifth column" activities; but he never claimed to have secured a single document, much less one that would compromise Trotsky. Now, however (he is in Cuba), in view with a reporter for the Mexican daily *La Prensa*, Siqueiros claims that he has a "good part" of Trotsky's documents, paper paraphrases what he said as follows: "And he is in Trotskyist fortress carrying with him in his automobile precious documents, which he has in safe custody and, when necessary, will enable him to demonstrate the same to the people of Mexico and the sinister work carried on by Trotsky's 'fifth column' may turn out to be the Jackson appeal."

Nevertheless, not even Siqueiros' forgeries will be able to obliterate the verdict against Jackson in the eyes of all people, no matter what the appellate courts do. I should like here to give a more rounded description of the defense of Jackson than I was able to do in my news-story, *The Militant*.

Jackson's "New Version"

On Jackson's person, it will be recalled, was a "cell letter," obviously written for the eventuality that he would be killed while attempting to escape; it pretended that he was a "disillusioned" Trotskyist who had decided to kill Trotsky. Jackson had prepared for the time by destroying all his documents, but the false passport he had used was traced and found to be that of a dead member of the International Brigades, connected by the GPU and provided for Jackson. Un-

tioning, Jacson admitted premeditation, how he entered Trotsky's office under the pretext of getting his comments on an article, had taken a position behind Trotsky seated at his work table, and struck the fatal blow. All this Jacson admitted, his main preoccupation being to conceal his connection with the GPU. This version was not changed until the end of September 1941, thirteen months after the crime.

On January 8, 1941 an able lawyer, closely connected with the Stalinists, Octavio Medellin Ostos, entered the case and over a period of months prepared a "new version." Jacson never again submitted to questioning in court and refused to make any statements. His only act was to write the "new confession," a document presented to the court in French on the last day permitted. Its purpose was to change his previous account of the cowardly execution of the crime and to develop his former statements about Trotsky's wanting him to go to Russia into a theory of provocation on the part of Trotsky. The provocation was said to be both psychological and physical, the key sentences of the new version being: "he said to me with a contemptuous tone, . . . you are nothing more than a military blunderer." And further on Jackson writes:

"I want to note that Leon Trotsky began to fight and shout before the blow in order to free himself from the pressure of my left hand on his coat, no doubt so as to draw his revolver but I was faster than he . . ."

Another interesting innovation of the new version demonstrates that the change in line since June 22, 1941 even applies to a GPU agent's defense in court. It will be recalled that in his original "confession letter," Jacson intimated that United States imperialism and the Dies Committee were in league with Trotsky and would help him to send saboteurs to Russia. The Stalinist press at the time declared that Trotsky was an agent of Wall Street and "an instrument of the Yankee war of nerves against Mexico." In Jacson's new version, of course, not a word of this appears.

Now Jacson presents himself as a Belgian patriot: "I want to take advantage of this same statement to declare that I have always considered it an honor to die on the battlefield against the forces representative of the greatest barbarism typified by the Nazi hordes!" In an interview at the same time the summaries were presented in court, Jacson is quoted as endorsing even more frankly the current Stalinist slanders against Trotsky:

"You came to believe that Trotsky was an agent of Hitler as the Communists say?"

"Absolutely!"

"Why?"

"In the first place because of the proposition he made to me to go and commit acts of sabotage in Russia, acts that only were of interest to Germany. [Jacson forgets that in his original statement the United States and the Dies Committee were supposed to be behind this project.—W.O.] In the second place because of his confession to me that the Moscow Trials had annihilated his movement in Russia—those trials in which it was proven, as Davies confirms in his book, that the guilty were in the service of Germany and Japan. In the third place because of Trotsky's mysterious income whose origin nobody knows.

"Do you think that the existence of Trotsky would represent a danger for Democracy?"

"It would be a source of confusionism and doubt which the Fifth Columnists would utilize to undermine confidence in victory and in Democracy! It would be a focal point of espionage and sabotage. With good reason in the United States they imprisoned Goldman, the lawyer for Trotsky's wife; with good reason in the United States they imprisoned also *gummen* that Trotsky had at his service in Mexico, and with good reason also are the mailing and sale of Trotsky works and newspapers

prohibited in the United States. The *improvements* he was doing. (ASR, Mexico, February 13, 1943.)"

The new version written by Jacson was the only one presented to the court. It was supposed to be hundreds of pages in the court record of statements of the first four months of Jacson's own testimony—witnessing his new version. Trying to explain away this, it was contended that the assassin was in no condition to make statements after the crime; the bandages prevented him from reading the documents he signed; he was misled by the police; he suffered from a moral depression after the crime that caused him to lose all interest in what he was signing, etc. But it is clear that such allegations carry little weight if they are not supported by facts.

Medellin Ostos failed to obtain any such facts in police and detectives who had questioned Jacson first days following the murder. Their testimony showed that although Jacson had been badly beaten by Trotsky's guards seized him, he was in full command of his senses and was thinking quite clearly. In jail he was subjected to no maltreatment but on the contrary enjoyed comfortable conditions that provoked public protests in the prison such a criminal receiving privileged treatment. It is remembered that during the first weeks he was not in a hospital under special guard. This for a man who was able to use his plentiful funds to do as he wished. As for the so-called "secret injections" applied to make him talk, the lack of evidence, on the contrary evidence was so striking that the defense mentioned it in its final summary before the court.

The attempt to show that the murder occurred in a fight was equally a fiasco. According to Mexican procedure in order for a new version to be accepted in court, legally obtained confession, the evidence and logic must be overwhelming. For the best part of a year, lawyer fished for evidence. He only managed, by "clever" questioning, to establish that Trotsky was a man, that he was fairly strong, that he owned a car and always carried one of them and such facts that more people connected with the house could have been five minutes.

Twice during the trial, the defense appealed against the trial judge's decisions: When ordered the trial closed and the summaries prepared by the lawyer pretended that the more than one year of questioning was insufficient; he appealed and lost; and a very day he should have presented his summary, he appealed on accusation of partiality, basing it on an article in the *Estampa*, which quoted the judge as expressing opinion of Jacson. However, when the author testified, he declared he had never written the words; the article had been "improved" in the edit. In addition, Jacson's attorney systematically soured rulings by presenting "evidence" and asking questions which the judge had to rule out as irrelevant clearly preparation for the present appeal to the high court.

Jacson's attorney likewise made strenuous efforts to credit the Trotskyists, for the double purpose of a important witnesses and publicizing the stock GPU. Trotsky and the Trotskyists. At the head of the list stood Natalia Trotsky, whose testimony corroborated her own original story of the events of August 20 and evidence Trotsky's account of the attack as told to Natalia. Even more important, Natalia, an authoritative witness who established that Jacson's Trotsky and the house was a distant one, limited to

visits. Since, above all, the GPU was interested in presenting Jacobson as a Trotskyist, Natalia's testimony, which proved just the opposite, had to be discredited if possible. This, however, proved to be impossible. To begin with, not even the GPU's lawyer dared openly to accuse Natalia of lying about this most tragic event in her life. So he took a "benevolent" attitude, pretending to respect her suffering and years while at the same time describing her as incapable of thinking. Likewise Jacobson described her as hysterical and senile and that she did not know what was going on about her; and his lawyer, in his summation, repeated this abuse. Natalia's testimony was sufficient refutation.

The final hearings and summations brought out perhaps more clearly than any other single part of the case the fundamental political motives involved. With written conclusions presented some time before for the court to consider at its leisure, these final hearings as a rule are almost completely ignored, defending lawyers not even attending. For there is no jury system, cases are finally decided by a court of three judges; this system does not lend itself to speeches or emotional appeals. The GPU, however, submitted only a half-page of conclusions and made its entire appeal in a speech to the court. This more dramatic method was sure to get more publicity for the Stalinist anti-Trotskyists slanders which flowed from the attorney's mouth for the greater part of his five-hour summation.

During the year of trial-investigation, when evidence could have been presented, the defense never attempted to prove that Trotsky was a saboteur. The only mention of this charge was in the two Jacobson "confessions." There is not a word in the court record about the Minneapolis trial or about Trotskyists in other lands. But during his summary—in which the rules of evidence do not apply—Jacobson's attorney tried to prop up the Jacobson-GPU lie that Trotsky had wanted to send him to the Soviet Union. Here is a sample:

"Mornard [Jacobson] says: 'He proposed to me that I go to Russia to commit acts of sabotage.' Is this an absurd proposition from Trotsky's point of view? Were there not Trotskyists in China, Manchukuo, in 1940 trying to enter Russia to commit acts of sabotage? . . .

"Several of the persons who have filed through this trial, such as Jake Cooper, Albert Goldman, etc., many days before the events of Pearl Harbor in the United States were summoned to court to answer charges of two crimes: one of conspiracy, and the other of crimes of sabotage and treason . . ."

The political motivation of these and many other similar statements could not be clearer. In a document presented to the court by Natalia Trotsky in answer to the summation for Jacobson she sums up its Stalinist character as follows:

"Of all the evidence that the murder of Trotsky was organized and executed by agents of Stalin's GPU, the defense speech made by Octavio Medellin Ostos is, perhaps, the most convincing."

"The defense of Trotsky's murderer has rested its case in a very real and legal sense on the usual Stalinist slanders against Trotsky. . . . It is implicit in its content that the entire alibi stands or falls on the truthfulness or falseness of the Moscow Trial lies about Trotsky, the 'saboteur.' For, says Jacobson's defense, the murderer was provoked by Trotsky who tried to threaten him into going to the Soviet Union to commit acts of sabotage and to kill Stalin. If, as Stalin says, Trotsky was a saboteur, then the story is credible; if, as every section of the working class movement except the Stalinists says, Trotsky was not a saboteur, then Jacobson's entire story is absolutely and completely impossible. The political nature of the crime could not be posed more sharply than it has been posed by the defense."

The Verdict of the Pencil Court

In their lengthy written verdict, the judges rejected following lies of Jacobson's defense:

1. Jacobson's story that he was sent by a "member of Fourth International" from Paris to serve Trotsky as a secretary and was in his confidence. This was the keystone of Jacobson's defense, designed to make the killing appear an "in job" and thus absolve the GPU of responsibility for the murder.

The evidence on the contrary, demonstrated irrefutably that Trotsky had seen Jacobson only a few times—and only alone prior to the assassination—and only as the new husband of a friend of the household, Sylvia Agoloff. Refuting Jacobson's claim of intimacy, the verdict states:

"That affirmation is inadmissible, for it is illogical an individual like Mornard [one of Jacobson's aliases] according to his own confession took part in no activity of party, who did not even belong to it, who [allegedly] was as a sports writer living a life of luxury and who had given trifling financial assistance to the party and together with [his wife] Sylvia Agoloff, was sent to be at the side of the chief of this party and even more inadmissible his statement that he should be held in such confidence. Trotsky would entrust him with tasks of notorious consequences in the political activity of that same political party and that without a background in the work of the party should be at the side of the persecuted politician."

2. Jacobson's pretense that he became a "disillusioned" "skyst" in Mexico and therefore killed Trotsky under a passion.

On the contrary, states the verdict, Jacobson deliberately went to Mexico to murder Trotsky:

"Mornard's attitude since he undertakes his trip to Mexico until he succeeds in establishing contact with Trotsky afterward, is one of falsehood and artifice. [His actions] clear proof that he did not come to carry out the mission of secretary or of aide to Trotsky nor of any other command near him [Trotsky]; rather he came for a different and confessable mission that became known when he perpetrated the homicide."

And again on the same subject the verdict states:

"From the trial record and from all the confessions Mornard, we know that his trip to Mexico had no other than to establish contact with the one who was later to be victim. The court must . . . declare that the trip of Jacobson or Jacques Mornard to Mexico was undertaken with sole object of killing Trotsky."

3. Jacobson's attempt to retract his earlier statement describing the cowardly manner in which he struck down Trotsky from behind; and his "new version" that Trotsky provoked, with threats and tried to draw his gun before Jacobson struck.

The verdict, in great detail, shows how Jacobson made attempt for 13 months to change his original story, and the court refutes point by point the "new version."

4. The slanderous attacks made by Jacobson's attorney against Trotsky and his guards in an attempt to discredit their statements.

The court, by implication, rejected these attacks, citing very statements involved as part of its proof against Jacobson.

The Limitations of the Verdict

If any honest analyst takes these four major points to he has a clear picture of the GPU's responsibility for the murder. This could have been demonstrated even more definitively if the judges and the prosecutor not avoided two important lines of investigation.

One of these is Jacobson's source of funds. Jacobson has

all the comforts and services that money could buy. Stories of celebrations held in his cell, which officials of the prison participated have already been reported in our press. He has been interviewed by various newspaper reporters, who all return with similar stories of exceptional comforts in his cell, a library, special foods, etc. Then there are the heavy costs of the case, already three years old, and which will continue probably for another eighteen months. Jason pretends he is paying for all this from a bank account in which he deposited five thousand dollars received from his "mother." There is no doubt that Jason's lawyer could clear up the question of who pays him, since the original five thousand has obviously long been exhausted. Natalia Trotsky denounced the lawyer in the press as the intermediary between the GPU and his client. He magnanimously took a "benevolent" attitude toward her, saying he would not accuse her of libel in court. Had he done so, of course, he would be forced to submit to some embarrassing questions. Jason's generous "mother" is supposed to be in occupied Belgium from which no funds could have been sent since war began in September 1939; during the first year and more of the trial-investigation Mexico was still at peace with Germany and the authorities could have checked up on the "mother" and her funds. But neither the prosecutor nor the investigating judge sought to examine this important question.

The prosecutor and judge did trace Jason's false passport, and found it to be a Canadian one originally issued to Tony Babich, who died in Spain as a member of the Stalinist-controlled International Brigade. At this point, however, the inquiry into the passport ceased, and the verdict evades commenting on the significance of such a passport. Yet it is a notorious fact that the GPU collected passports of members of the International Brigade and used them for GPU agents.

By giving no consideration to Jason's source of funds and his passport, the verdict evaded drawing the clear conclusion that Jason is a GPU agent. It was erroneously reported in the *New Leader* by Victor Serge that the court described Jason as a "Communist agent." The fact is, however, that the verdict, while mentioning the accusation of Trotsky's widow and friends, evades the issue. It justifies this evasion primarily on the basis that the prosecuting attorney had failed to make the accusation:

"This court does not intend to evaluate those statements which are not included in the accusation [of the prosecuting attorney] and, desiring that this sentence be the result only of the most implacable logic and absolutely founded in legal precepts, thus avoiding all prejudice, without making any statement on the question, limits itself to declaring that, until today, there do not exist proofs that carry legal conviction of the situation or facts described many times by these persons."

As we have seen, however, the court was able to limit itself thus only by failing to investigate Jason's funds and passport. Thus it evaded not only questions of interpretation but also definite fields of investigation. This constitutes the weak point in the verdict and it is foolish to pretend otherwise. One must add that it was too much to expect that a court of Mexico, member of the "United Nations" and ally of Stalin, would have dotted the i's and crossed the t's to prove that the assassin of Trotsky was Stalin's hireling.

How Some of Our Opponents Behave

Even though diplomatic considerations prevented the court from drawing the clear conclusion, it provided sufficient materials for the conclusion. The most important victory was the court's rejection of the GPU's claim that Jason was a close friend or secretary of Trotsky. Thereby it destroyed in the eyes of all honest people the attempt of the GPU to divert attention away from its apparatus of assassination. All those who are

seriously interested in fighting against the GPU must give full publicity to this essential verdict.

Unfortunately, however, the Stalinists are not only those who have spoken of the close relations exist- ing between Trotsky and the GPU, but also those who have accused Trotsky and his murderer and of the early access to the house which Jason and other Stalinist agents enjoyed. Johnson, in his scurrilous article in the *September International*, attributed the assassin's success to Trotsky's failure to understand men and his willingness to accept a profession of political agreement from anyone. Johnson refuted Johnson's allegations, proving that, far from "politics" with the assassin for six months, so Johnson asserted—Trotsky had seen him only as the husband, Ageloff, for a few visits lasting a few minutes each have been so carried away by your factionalism that you lost your moral equilibrium," Natalia warned Johnson. This warning was lost on him and his kind, including Gorkin and Victor Serge here in Mexico, who made statements at a public meeting.

Gorkin made statements tending to identify Bob Harte as a Stalinist agent. Gorkin stated that his father had declared to the Mexican police that he had seen a picture of Stalin in his room in New York just before he served Trotsky as a secretary-guard. Gorkin had had a copy of the elder Harte's statement. When he produced it, he could not, Bob's father had made no mention to the Mexican police. On the contrary, this appeared in the Mexican press as a dispatch from after Mr. Harte, who had been in Mexico, had returned to the United States. Trotsky wired him and inquired as to his fidelity. Harte wired back immediately that it was false. Gorkin, like Johnson before him, is blinded by his hostility to Trotskyism.

During the same speech, Gorkin said that Jason had "great facility" in seeing Trotsky whenever he wished. Trotsky would not receive honorable and known revolutionary movement (read Gorkin) because of political adversaries. Besides showing that this was a lie, the Trotskyists present at the meeting indicated that these made in the moments when the summaries were being for the final hearing of Jason's trial, could not be Stalinists, for it was precisely this false conception the basis of Jason's defense. Gorkin, Serge and co. were very much shocked by the suggestion that they were Stalinist lies and assumed a morally indignant attitude still pretend that it is merely a question of their different opinion from the Trotskyists, but it is clear, opinions expressed in public, together with an abuse of false rumors as proof, in reality play into the GPU. Men with their experience and knowledge of the GPU methods ought to know how to be more responsible. They only conclude that their desire to show that Trotsky was a traitor, "would receive anyone who pretended to be politically, and no one who refused to submit to be led them into very dubious moral channels.

The GPU's Problem

As long as he is alive, in jail, Jason poses a problem for the GPU. There is always the possibility that he may reveal his identity if he becomes desperate imprisonment, particularly when the international changes and a Mexican government unfriendly to

for its own purposes, seek to probe further into the crime. Moreover, for a GPU agent to remain hopelessly in jail is dangerous for the morale of its other agents. It is obvious that the GPU must attempt to get him out or to silence him forever. Mexico has just renewed its relations with the USSR and Konstantin Oumansky is the first ambassador. This sinister figure is well known as an organizer of the GPU.

Recently there have been several cases of "suicides" com-

mitted by murderers in their cells. (It is said that the prisoners are reviving in this form the "let's fuge" the custom of 16 times of announcing that a prisoner had been shot while trying to escape. Will the GPU liquidate its problem by arranging a "suicide" by Jason in his cell? Or does it depend, for present, on some new legal maneuvers, with the help of Siros' "documents" when the appeal is heard October 5? Mexico, D. F.

The CIO Answer to the Anti-Labor Drive

By FELIX MORROW

The CIO executive board met July 7-9, in what it termed "extraordinary session," to take action against the rising cost of living, wage-freezing, unfair taxation of workers, and anti-labor legislation. In a formula which attributed these evils to Congress alone, the board adopted a program "to convert the present anti-labor Congress into a pro-labor win-the-war-Congress." The program is to be popularized in the unions during the July 9-September 14 recess of Congress, so that when it reconvenes Congress will behave differently than in the session just closed.

This CIO program includes no new legislation or economic demands. In fact, as we shall see, all of it was insisted upon in the early days of the last session of Congress. In analyzing its effectiveness, therefore, the obvious question is posed: why did Congress ride roughshod over the desires of the CIO, and why should the mere repetition of the same desires get any further in the next session of the same Congress?

The answer to this question might conceivably be that the CIO leadership was caught unawares by the anti-labor drive in Congress and did not campaign for its program. But such an answer is refuted by the facts. The Boston convention of the CIO, held in November after the Congressional elections, resounded with warnings that an anti-labor drive would be launched in the new Congress. Then, early in the Congressional session, the CIO executive board's meeting of February 4-6 launched a legislative campaign.

Nor was that merely a CIO campaign. At the end of the first day of that executive board meeting, President Philip Murray called in the press and announced an agreement on joint legislative activity by the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and the National Farmers Union. "This is the first time in the history of the labor movement that such a coalition has been formed," Murray said, pointing out that it would bring the program "of 13 million organized people to Congress." A headline in the February 8 *CIO News* called it a "Labor-Farmer People's Lobby." Presumably that lobby functioned throughout the session of Congress.

The February Program of the CIO

Among the demands launched by that February meeting of the CIO executive board were:

1. *"Higher wages to meet rising costs."* "Allowance must be made for wage adjustments due to the increased cost of living which has resulted since May, 1942," the date used by the Little Steel formula.

2. *Real price control and rationing:* "the immediate application of an over-all democratic system of rationing of all foods and other necessities. Black markets must be eliminated through an effective enforcement of price ceilings."

3. *Tax on ability to pay:* "The 16 billion dollars asked by

the President . . . must cut sharply into those income brackets in which cuts can be made without endangering the health, productivity of the civilian population. . . . Tax exemption \$1,500 for married couples, \$800 for single persons and for dependents." Pay-as-you-go-taxes, but not the Ruml grab for the rich."

The CIO executive board also launched the slogan: "your eye on Congress." Each week under this slogan the *News* listed pending bills, their effect on labor, and what unions should do about it—usually, "wire your Representative."

That campaign was defeated on all three main issues: instead of higher wages, came wage-freezing. Instead of real control and rationing, came accelerated price rises and shortages uncontrolled by rationing—the largest cattle herd history but workers unable to get meat for their ration coupons. Instead of taxes on ability to pay, the 20 per cent tax on masses and the Ruml 75 per cent tax grab for the rich.

For, while the CIO leadership urged the workers to "your eye on Congress," the unwatched Roosevelt administration dealt the blows. Wages were frozen by the Roosevelt-controlled War Labor Board. Prices were permitted to rise and food shortages developed by the Roosevelt-controlled OPA and War Administration. And whatever differences there were between Congress and the Roosevelt administration concerning what they saw eye to eye on the 20 per cent tax on all wages, \$12 a week for single workers and \$24 a week for married couples. There were sharp differences between Roosevelt and Congress, but they were united in their joint assault on workers' standard of living.

Roosevelt would have dealt these blows against the workers in any event, for a capitalist regime can conduct war by throwing the burden of the cost upon the workers. Roosevelt's reactionary task was made quite easy by the support he received from the AFL and CIO top leaders. They gave him their no-strike pledge which, so far as the workers observed it, left them without their principal weapon of defense; and whenever the workers did resort to strikes, the union leaders joined in treating them as outlaws and hounded them back to work. Likewise the union officialdom surrenders double-time pay for Sundays and holidays. By accepting leadership in the War Labor Board, the AFL and CIO gave it an authority and prestige which no law could give and then, as accomplices within the board, they did all in their power to cover up the fact that the fundamental policy of the board by Roosevelt was wage-freezing. They pretended to find a non-existent distinction between Roosevelt's policies for the OPA and the War Food Administration the way in which those policies were carried out by Roosevelt's appointees. In short, the principal reason for the failure of the program enunciated by the CIO executive

RWB:AKR

SAC, NEW YORK

March 30, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are attached five photostatic copies of material recently received by the Bureau from the Office of Censorship relating to the efforts on the part of Jesus Hernandez Tomas and his party to obtain a transit visa to pass through the United States on their way from Russia to Mexico.

This material is furnished for your information in connection with your investigation of the individuals named in the censorship material. You will note that sufficient copies of the material have been submitted so one copy might be placed in the individual case files on Dr. Barsky, Professor Rautenstrauch, Muriel Draper, Pauline Fleishman, and Ieland Stowe. Two copies have also been transmitted to the Portland Office for its information in connection with Leo Levanson.

Enclosure

cc - Portland (with enclosure)

RECORDED

SE 12

INDEXED

43
51 APR 19 1944

APR 13 1944

593

C O
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd, was; et al;
ESPIONAGE — R.

Lab. # 38228
File # 65-29162

Examination requested by: [REDACTED] C

Date of reference communication: memo 11-12-40

Date blocked: [REDACTED] pn
received Lab 11-12-40
recorded Lab 11-14-40 pn

Examination requested: Miscellaneous [REDACTED] C

Result of examination: Embodied in memo 11-13-40, by PN. Examination by: Neuland /
Elair

Specimens submitted for examination

[REDACTED] C

ORIGINAL RETURNED. TWO COPIES RETAINED FOR LAB, AFTER TRANSCRIPTION.

*Please file
11-14-
-29*

42
582510 1043

594

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, Houston

SUBJECT: FRANK JACSON, was.;
SYLVIA AGELOFF, wa.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bureau File 65-29162

DATE 5-31-44

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Office dated September 18, 1940, copies of which were furnished to Houston. With this letter forwarded to interested offices for their assistance in investigation were copies of statements made by the subjects, copies of a strictly confidential dispatch from the American Consulate in Mexico and copies of a summarized translation of three newspaper clippings pertaining to the assault of LEON TROTSKY.

This matter was RUC'd to the New York Office by the report of Special Agent J. A. WALTER, dated Houston, Texas, December 4, 1940. Inasmuch as the enclosures above referred to apparently are of no further value to this office, and copies thereof are, apparently, in the possession of the Bureau and the office of origin, they will be destroyed by the Houston Office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau prior to July 1, 1944.

DHT:rush
62-20
cc: New York

[Handwritten signature]

CO

58 JUN 9 1944

246

EX-38
JUN 8 1944
FIVE

595

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1944.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attention: Mr. W. J. Powell.

I enclose a copy of submission slip SA-FIN-3960 which
concerns Sr. David Alfaro Siqueiros. It is believed that this
individual may be identical to Jose Alfaro [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Sincerely yours, &

J. P. Wolgemuth
J. P. Wolgemuth,
Executive Liaison Officer.

RECORDED

INDEXED 65-3712-1

Enclosure:
As above.

596

FROM: ~~SECRET~~
MONTA MONTA (MONTA)
MONTA MONTA
MONTA MONTA

TO: ~~SECRET~~
MONTA MONTA
MONTA MONTA

LIST: NONE (SEE LIST)

LIST: NONE

Date of communication OCT. 3, 1943	Date of postmark NOV. 9, 1943	Kind of mail SURFACE	Mail No.	Register No. 2000
Language SPANISH	Previously censored by NONE	Station distribution T. G. P. DE F. I. L. S. C.	DISPOSAL ORIGINAL CO CATION H R C RS Sent with comment	
Previous relevant records NONE	For interoffice use			
	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section) I & V	Table	Examiner 12220	D. A. C. 1/12/44	Reviewer 35441	Examination date 11/12/43	T.
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COMMENT

DE
SECURITY DIVISION
ROUTING -

PAULINE TOWN, WRITER, AMERICAN IN SPAIN, 1937-1939

Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Alden.....
Mr. Duck.....
Mr. Butler.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Gandy.....

Writer states she had not written as she had hoped to see first hand that her brother is in Guanabacoa. Writer says she is reading magazine America containing an article she wrote in Spain. "I believe we would all do as that poor soldier did."

Writer asks about Cuba - says her father was a Cuban and has relatives that her brother is in Guanabacoa. Writer says she is reading magazine America containing an article she wrote in Spain. "I believe we would all do as that poor soldier did."

Writer gives her address as Hotel Mont Carlo

EXAMINER'S NOTE:
There is a Jose Alfaro (Alfaro) (1911-1943) who was in Cuba.
Enclosures: None.

65-4330-
(7)

591

65-2916 - 170

CHANGED TO
100-332705-1

c

598

New York, N. Y.
June 28, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: ALTO CASE;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
CENSORSHIP MATTERS

Re: FRANK JACSON, with aliases:
Jacques Monard Van Dendreschd,
Jacques Monard Van Dendreschd,
Frank Jackson, Jack Monard,
Jacques Monard, Jack Morton,
Carl Andres, Carl Andres

Dear Sir:

As has been previously pointed out in investigation, the ALTO CASE apparently concerns attempts to free FRANK JACSON from jail in Mexico City. If this is true, then it would appear pertinent to ascertain the true identity of JACSON if possible. A thorough review of the New York files concerning JACSON (Bureau File 65-29162), as well as the ALTO CASE, does not reflect that JACSON'S true identity has ever been established. The establishment of his identity might produce considerable information concerning previous contacts and activities of both himself and various associates in New York, Canada, and Mexico.

On Page 11 of the report of Special Agent GEORGE J. STARR in the JACSON CASE, dated September 3, 1940 at New York City investigative results from Ellis Island are reflected. This reflected that JACSON arrived in New York on the ILIE DE FRANCE on September 9, 1939, having sailed from Southampton on September 3, 1939. JACSON'S occupation was indicated as engineer, and he was able to read and write English. The records showed Great Britain under the heading "Nationality", but then it went on to state that the man is a Serbian, born at Lovinak, Yugoslavia and that he was permitted to enter the United States through what is known as an "Executive Order", this apparently meaning that he was cleared "on order from the headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C." Two last residences were shown, one being given as Montreal, Canada, and the other as 47 Rue des Associes,

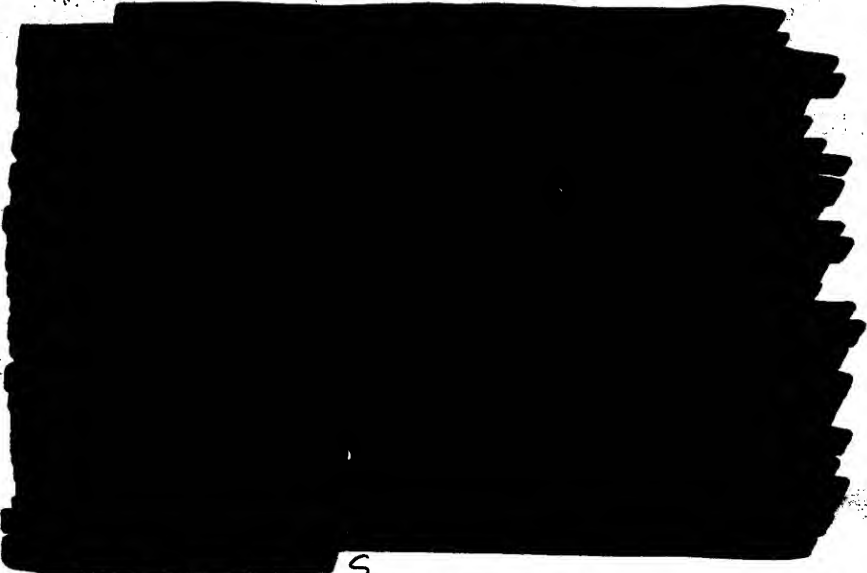
RECORDED

65-29162-71
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to Director
NY 100-31551

June 28, 1944

Paris. His destination on arrival was given as Canada, arriving at Rouse's Point, New York. The records likewise disclosed that the man had been in the United States previously in 1939 and left on August 3, 1939 to go to his home at 63 Rue Notre Dame de L'Oest, Montreal, Canada.



S



S

600

Letter to Director
NY 100-31551

June 28, 1944

In the report of Special Agent F. G. WOOD dated September 16, 1940 at Albany, New York it is indicated that WOOD sought to establish the whereabouts of 163 Rue Notre Dame L'Oest. He stated that there is no such address in Montreal as 163 Rue Notre Dame East, while 163 Rue Notre Dame West is covered by the Aldrich Building; further that "L'Oest" is not the way streets are designated east or west in Montreal, but that they are designated as "Est" and "Oest".

In this same report on Page 6 further information is set forth concerning the fact that FRANK JACSON, 1651 St. Dominique Street, Montreal was issued Naturalization Certificate 18506, Series E. The report indicated that the address 1651 St. Dominique Street is in the center of the Red Light District in Montreal and that investigation there as to a trace of JACSON was negative. The renting agent at this address for the past five years had no record of JACSON. It was noted, however, that a Belgian named KYACINTE DOREJO resided at 1653 St. Dominique Street and that DOREJO would probably know the Jewish family who had last held the property at 1651 St. Dominique Street before the present property agent obtained it. It was not considered worthwhile to contact either the Belgian DOREJO or the Jewish family.

Mr. FOXNORTH of the Bureau telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge B. E. SACKETT at 5:40 PM on August 21, 1940, the day after the assassination of TROTSKY by JACSON, that JACSON refused to discuss his activities or travels in the United States or any associates or contacts here. Mr. FOXNORTH indicated that JACSON used the alias JACK MORRISON in New York.


By letter to the New York office dated November 28, 1940 the Bureau indicated that JACSON'S fictitious naturalization in Canada, as well as his false passport, may have been obtained through the assistance of ROBERT BAUER, GUSTAVE SCHIEMAN, HAROLD VAN RIFER, and EDDY SCHEMUN, a notorious ring of forgers operating in Canada and New York.

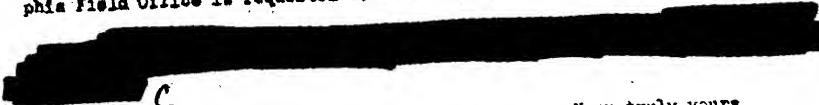
[REDACTED]

S

June 28, 1944

Letter to Director
NY 100-31551


C
The Washington Field Division is requested to refer to the reference above as JACSON was admitted to the United States on September 9, 1939 when he arrived on the ILLE DE FRANCE by means of an "Executive Order" from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Washington apparently. If this matter can be checked in Washington it is requested that it be done, but in the event that the above information really referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia the Washington Field Division should disregard this lead and so advise the Philadelphia Field Division, to which copies of this letter have been designated. In that event the Philadelphia Field Office is requested to make this check.


C
Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
SAC

2 CC Washington Field
2 CC Philadelphia
2 CC Albany

65-24162-1173

CHANGED TO

65-43302-1173
100-332753-3

W3

LW 157-1-12

62-1170

San Antonio, Texas

August 27, 1940

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALCO CASE

Investigation regarding the bank account from which Octavia Rodalish Ontos receives funds for the conduct of Jackson's affairs is presently being conducted in Mexico City.

An attempt is being made to identify Evelyn Andrews and E. A. Schultz, who were Jackson's references in Mexico City for a transit certificate in 1940. The attention of the Bureau's representatives has been directed to the various items of possible interest which were found in the trunk of Frank Jackson. An attempt is being made to identify the telephone numbers appearing therein.

With reference to the list of books found in Jackson's trunk, as set forth on pages twelve and thirteen of the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940, in this case, a laboratory report on this matter will be furnished to you separately in the future.

8/25/44
R.E.H.

Aug 31 10 44 AM
RECEIVED
FBI - SAN ANTONIO

E. W. Riser

INVESTIGATIONS SECTION	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
RECEIVED - AUG 27 1940	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

ARA:FJS
New York Letter 6/27/44
Alto Case; Frank Jasson

65-43302

AIR COURIER

Date: July 19, 1944

To: Mr. Birch D. O'Neal
The American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: "Alto" Case; Mexico Espionage - R

Information developed concerning Frank Jasson reflects that he drove a Buick Sedan bearing Mexican license plates D-2117. The automobile apparently had previously carried Canadian plates when Jasson first drove it to Mexico, according to a report received on August 26, 1940. The numbers of the Canadian license plates were not reported. It is requested that discreet investigation be conducted by your office with a view to ascertaining all available information concerning the ownership and registration of the Buick automobile and the Canadian and Mexican license plates.

It is reported that when Frank Jasson applied for a transit certificate before the American Consulate at Mexico City on June 12, 1940, for travel to Canada, he gave as references: Evelyn Andreas, Ramon Guzman, Mexico, D. F. and H. A. Schultz, Hotel Canada, Mexico City. A confidential informant of the New York Office has stated his belief that one of the aliases used by Jasson was that of Karl (or Carl) Andreas. It is requested that discreet investigation be conducted to ascertain the identities, contacts and present whereabouts of Evelyn Andreas and H. A. Schultz, together with all information available to indicate the connection of these individuals with this case.

It is reported that among the effects found in a trunk belonging to Frank Jasson were the following:

- (1) The billhead of a firm in Mexico City called "El Incendio."
- (2) A notation of a business address, "General Service Company, 34 de R. L. Segurario, Autodisado Buick."
- (3) "Marcelo Martinez, Corrientes Av. Morelos 9."

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, JUL 20 1944, Mexico, D. F.

(1) - Victoria 55 and the numerals "48213" and "448."

With reference to the five above-mentioned items, it is suggested that they be considered by you as of possible interest in connection with the case. It is requested that an attempt be made to ascertain the significance of the Mexico City telephone numbers in connection with the activities of Jasson.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WHITSON - 4774

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

HRA:GA
100-31551

New York 7, N. Y. 1
June 27, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO CASE
FRANK JACSON

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

The FRANK JACSON case, Bureau File #65-29162, has recently been reviewed in the New York Office with a view to ascertaining the real identity of JACSON, to determine his connections with and associates in the ALTO CASE, and to determine any other matters of an intelligence nature, which may be helpful generally in following the operation of the Communists in the Western Hemisphere.

The following information was gleaned from this review and is being furnished the Bureau for its consideration as to any active investigation that should be conducted:

Interview not advisable
RW

DEFERRED RECORDING

3. Reference is made to Bureau Letter to New York dated May 20, 1944 in the ALTO CASE, which reflects that JACSON's Attorney, OCTAVIO MEDELLIN OSJOS, contacts JACSON several times a week and apparently is in charge

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STOP DESK

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8-9-44

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ERA:GA
NY 100-31551

Letter to Director:

June 27, 1944

of all JACSON's affairs. In the past it has been noted that JACSON was supposed to live well in prison, on a scale that would cost considerable sums of money and that the source of these funds apparently came through Attorney OSTOS. It is suggested that the Bureau ascertain through its contacts in Mexico City, if possible, information concerning OSTOS' bank account and financial transactions concerning JACSON. In this connection, the development of a highly confidential source of information as to OSTOS' personal possessions might be desirable.

- ✓
5. Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated August 30, 1940 in the FRANK JACSON case, which forwarded to the Bureau three photostatic copies, each of the front and back of the postcard which was in JACSON's trunk and also three copies of the top of a billhead of a firm in Mexico City "El Incendio" and the reverse side of a business card which bore on the face of it the business address of:

"General Service Company
S. de R. L. Servicio
Autorizado Buick"

and in the lower left hand corner:

"Rafael Martinez-
Gerente Av. Morelos 9"

"Tels: 8-52-38, L-37-38, Mexico, D.F."

Also indistinct: "Victoria 95" and numeral "48249" and another numeral which appeared to be 448.

HRA:CA

NY 100-31551

Letter to Director:

June 27, 1944

A review of the FRANK JACSON file does not reflect that the registration of these telephone numbers in Mexico City was ever ascertained. It is suggested that the Bureau consider the possibility of requesting its Confidential Sources in Mexico City to ascertain something concerning these telephone numbers. In the report of Special Agent Tracy R. Osborne, Jr., New York City, dated November 19, 1942 on page 5 it appears that one TROKOSO on May 31, 1942 wired the word "Felicidad" (Happiness) to RAFAEL TRUJILLO MARTINEZ, C.D. TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic. On page 6 of this same report is reflected the fact that the informant #1, who furnished the preceding cable information further stated that RAFAEL APARICIO MARTINEZ of AYSA Adnanas, Barranquilla, is mentioned in their records as being a Nazi-residing in Farranquilla, Colombia. It is not known whether the RAFAEL MARTINES on the card found in JACSON's trunk is identical with the above.

6. Reference is made to the report of Special Agent George J. Starr dated at New York City, September 3, 1940 in the FRANK JACSON case, on Page 12 and 13, which pages reflect a number of books found in JACSON's trunk when it was looked into in New York City. It is suggested that consideration be given to the possibility that some of these books in JACSON's trunk might be used as key books in the ALTO secret writing letters.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY, SAC

June 13, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: RUSSIAN COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the memorandum of all
dated June 7, 1944, and June 12, 1944,
in which the Bureau requested that a review of the files of
this office be made for the purpose of compiling a list of
those individuals who have been reported as being engaged
in activities which give a basis for suspecting that they
may be engaged in RWD activities.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a
list of individuals who have been reported as being engaged
in activities which give a basis for suspecting that they
may be engaged in RWD activities.

Very truly yours,

W. A. C. OWEN
Chief of Bureau

Enclosures

1-1

1-1-29

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&
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168
JUN 15 1944
SE 18

65-271-1
JUN 15 1944
FBI - WASH.

1 ENCL.
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211

100-3-28

100-3-28

100-3-28

100-3-28

100-3-28

100-3-28

609

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

6-12-44

NAME: JACQUES MORWARD VAN DENBROECK, with aliases: Frank Jackson, Frank Jackson.

ADDRESS: Federal Penitentiary, Mexico, D. F.

ALLEGATION: This individual is the convicted assassin of LEON TROTSKY and is probably identical with the Russian agent "RITA" who is mentioned in secret writing letters of the Russian agent JACOB EPSTEIN.

PHOTOGRAPH: None furnished to Bureau.

SPECIMENS: No typewriting, handprinting or handwriting specimens furnished to Bureau.

WATCH LIST: He is not on the censorship watch list. It is recommended that he be immediately placed thereon.

STATUS: Pending.

MAIN FILE: 6-1-1

REFERENCES:

ENCLOSURE

65-29162-171

New York 7, New York

RE: DJ
100-31551

October 18, 1944

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO OAK
JACQUES MOHARD, with aliases

Dear Sir:

It will be recalled that for sometime the Bureau has been attempting to ascertain the true identity of JACQUES MOHARD, who assassinated LEON TROTSKY in Mexico City in 1940. In this connection it is noted that it has been previously reported that MOHARD arrived in New York City on September 9, 1939 aboard the S. S. ILE DE FRANCE, which left Le Havre, France September 2, 1939. His manifest number was 13767 and his class "second cabin". For purposes of this trip, he spelled his name FRANK JACSON, indicated his occupation was that of engineer, citizen of Great Britain, Serbian race, and born in Levinak, Yugoslavia. He also indicated that his last permanent address was Montreal, Canada.

Under the question "Name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came", he stated the following: "Residence: 47 Rue des Acacias, Paris, France". He indicated that he was going "home" to 63 Rue Notre Dame de Louest, Montreal, Canada, and that his purpose in coming to the United States was "transit".

The Bureau will recall that this Montreal, Canada address is not only non-existent, but that the term "Louest" is not the way east or west is indicated in Montreal. FRANK JACSON indicated the following description when he arrived in New York in 1940:

Age:
Marital Status:
Height:
Complexion:
Hair:
Eyes:
Health:
Scars & Marks:
Education:

34
Single
5' 7"
Fair
Brown
Brown
Good
No identification marks
Able to read and write

65-211-11
SEARCHED
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OCT 19 1944
FBI - NEW YORK

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6011

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-31851

October 18, 1944

At Ellis Island, New York it was also ascertained that on April 21, 1930 an individual named FRANK JACKSON arrived in New York City aboard the S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON from Southampton, England, which he left April 12, 1930. His manifest number is located at Ellis Island, volume number 10257, page 28912. He indicated that his last permanent address was Baltimore, Maryland, and that his destination was Baltimore. He stated he had previously been in Baltimore for a period of five years and was going to visit a friend, "Enterberg, 217 Cleveland Avenue, Baltimore. The length of his intended stay in the United States was indicated as permanent. His class of immigration visa was quota, No. 48194, issued at Southampton, England February 17, 1930. The following was his description:

Height:	5' 5 1/2"
Complexion:	Fair
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Scars & Marks:	None
Marital Status:	Single
Occupation:	Machineist
Education:	Able to read and write
Citizen:	England
Race:	English
Born:	High Leigh, England
Age:	26
Mother:	Mrs. JACKSON, High Leigh, Cheshire, England

There appears to be the slight possibility that JACKSON with alias Frank Jackson and FRANK JACKSON, mentioned above, are identical. It is noted, however, that there is a 1 1/2 inch discrepancy in their height and that the eyes of FRANK JACKSON are indicated as brown, while those of FRANK JACKSON are indicated as blue.

The Baltimore Field Division is requested to locate FRANK JACKSON, who arrived in New York April 21, 1930, in order that he may be identified with FRANK JACKSON or eliminated from consideration.

The Philadelphia Field Division is requested to make a check at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-31551

October 18, 1944

ascertain whether or not the FRANK JACKSON and FRANK JACKSON mentioned in this letter are identical.

The Bureau is requested to have its confidential sources in Paris, France make a check at 47 Rue des Agencias in an attempt to ascertain information concerning JACQUES MORHARD, with alias Frank Jackson, at which address MORHARD apparently resided sometime during 1939.

Very truly yours,

E. V. CONROY, SAC

2 CC Baltimore
2 CC Philadelphia

Baltimore - 3, Maryland
November 11, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: ALTO CASE
JACQUES MORNARD, was.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the New York letter to the Director dated October 18, 1944, in the above-captioned case, Bureau file #100-31551.

Investigation conducted by the Baltimore Field Division on October 26, 1944, indicates that FRANK JACKSON, who arrived in New York on April 21, 1930, is not identical with FRANK JACKSON, an alias used by JACQUES MORNARD.

A review of the Petition for Naturalization records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, Maryland, indicated the following information:

On November 21, 1941, FRANK JACKSON, residing 3408 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland (formerly 217 Cleveland Avenue, Dundalk, Maryland) made a petition for naturalization. This individual was born on February 27, 1903, in Cheshire, England. He was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Height	5'5"
Weight	145 pounds

He married his wife, MARY, on September 2, 1939, at Baltimore, Maryland. He last lived in Southampton, England, and entered the United States at New York, New York, under the name FRANK JACKSON on April 21, 1930, on the SS George Washington. In his petition

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&
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

67-2-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 20 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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57 NOV 25 1944

Director, FBI
ALTO CASE
November 11, 1944

he stated that he had resided in the United States continuously since his arrival here. His two witnesses were WILLIAM ZANLER, JR., 154 North Lakewood Avenue, and GEORGE MEHR, 617 South Bowditch Street, both Baltimore, Maryland. These witnesses advised that they had known the petitioner since 1933, that he worked with him regularly and that he had not been absent from the United States to their knowledge. He was admitted as a citizen of the United States on January 12, 1942.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contained a copy of the subject's Alien Registration Form which was completed at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 7, 1940.

An examination of the records of the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, Maryland, indicated that FRANK JACKSON applied for a marriage license on August 26, 1939, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was married on September 2, 1939, in Baltimore, Maryland, to MARY C. THEIS. JACKSON in this document was described as age 36, single, a machinist and a native of England.

It is noted that the referenced letter indicated that JACKSON MORFARD, using the alias FRANK JACKSON, departed from Le Havre, France, on September 2, 1939, aboard the SS Ile de France, and arrived at New York City on September 9, 1939.

[REDACTED], Gamse Lithographing Company, 419 East Lombard Street, advised that FRANK JACKSON had been employed by that company for the last twelve or fifteen years. During the early 1930's JACKSON made a trip to England, his native land, for a short visit to his parents. Since that time he had worked regularly at the Gamse Lithographing Company and had been absent from work only for short intervals. [REDACTED] felt certain that JACKSON had not been out of the United States since his return from England.

[REDACTED] Gamse Lithographing Company, advised that the subject had been regularly employed by the Gamse Lithographing Company since the early 1930's. He was paid a regular salary and consequently no record was ever kept of any absences from his work.

Director, FBI
ALTO CASE
November 11, 1944

From his personal knowledge, [REDACTED] advised that FRANK JACKSON had returned to England in the early 1930's. Since then he had been absent from his work a few days at a time on infrequent occasions. [REDACTED] felt certain that JACKSON had not been absent from the United States since his return from England.

A copy of this letter is being designated for the Philadelphia Field Division. The referenced letter had previously requested the Philadelphia Field Division to check the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service. As is indicated above, the records of this service regarding JACKSON's naturalization have already been checked in Baltimore.

Very truly yours,

J. W. VINCENT, SAC

FAJ:mab
100-7801
cc - Philadelphia
cc - New York

616

WC
F.B.I. TELETYPE

15 JUL 1945
Rec'd
11/10
22
+

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

JH

28-1
7/12/45

FROM SAN ANTONIO

7-7-45

10:16 P.M. EWT

HAI

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

URGENT

DEED. JACQUES HARNARD VANDENDRESCHD, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R.
SUBJECT NARCISO BASOLIS ARRIVED LAREDO, TEXAS JUNE 25 LAST EN ROUTE
TO MOSCOW VIA NEW YORK. TRAVELING ON MEXICAN DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT
NO. 216 ISSUED MEXICO, D. F. JUNE 21, 1945 AND U.S. DIPLOMATIC TRANS-
IT VISA NO. 559 ISSUED MEXICO, D. F. JUNE 22, 1945 VALID FOR SIXTY
DAYS. ONLY NEW YORK ADDRESS CARE OF MEXICAN CONSULATE. HE IS
MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA. DESCRIBED BORN OCTOBER 22, 1897 AT
TENANGO, MEXICO, FIVE FEET SEVEN INCHES, RUDDY COMPLEXION, BLACK
HAIR, BROWN EYES. WIFE CLEMENTINA BATALLA DE BASOLIS NOT ACCOMPANY-
ING HIM. PREVIOUSLY ENTERED U.S. AT LAREDO ON NOVEMBER 30, 1944,
THEN TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL, NOT DIPLOMATIC MEXICAN PASSPORT NO. 451
AND U.S. DIPLOMATIC TRANSIT VISA NO. 212 ISSUED AT MEXICO, D. F.
NOVEMBER 24, 1944. WAS THEN ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SON ANGEL. WAS
EN ROUTE TO RUSSIA LEAVING NEW YORK CITY JANUARY 11 LAST. RUC HERE.
ACERS

RECEIVED 7-7-45

11:52 P.M. EWT

LL

IN
SE-24
INDEXED
330

7
165-99162-179

28
51 JUL 21 1945

6/17

442E

MR. CARSON

1/29/46

A. R. Ash

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, FIDEL VELAZQUEZ and
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS

It is noted that according to an announcement appearing in the January 6, 1946, issue of the Mexican Communist newspaper "La Voz de Mexico", a campaign has been initiated by the National Committee of the Mexican Communist Party to raise \$125,000.00 Mexican to finance the Communist newspaper.

It was further announced that Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Fidel Velazquez and David Alfaro Siqueiros had agreed to serve on the "Patrons Committee" as sponsors for the campaign to raise \$125,000.00.

Action

The purpose of this memorandum is to place on record the information indicating pro-Communist activity on the part of three individuals in Mexico whose exact connection with the Communist Party of Mexico has been a question for some time.

ARA:JTB

RECORDED

EX-4965-1100-111

- ☐ Tolson
- ☐ E. A. Tamm
- ☐ Clegg
- ☐ Coffey
- ☐ Glavin
- ☐ Ladd
- ☐ Nichols
- ☐ Rosen
- ☐ Tracy
- ☐ Carson
- ☐ Egan
- ☐ Gurnea
- ☐ Harbo
- ☐ Pennington
- ☐ Quinn Tamm
- ☐ Nease
- ☐ Gandy

W. J. B. 9 FEB 13 1946

618

Books of the Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

SIX years ago Leon Trotsky was murdered in Coyoacan, Mexico, by an unknown assassin who plunged a pickaxe into his skull. At that time Trotsky had completed and thoroughly revised the first seven chapters of his biography of Stalin. Among his notes was enough material for five more chapters and several supplements. These have been edited and expanded with



Leon Trotsky

clarifying interpolations by Charles Malamuth, who is also the translator of Trotsky's "Stalin," which is published today. This book was manufactured and distributed to reviewers more than four years ago. But it was withdrawn from publication at the last moment by its publishers, who felt the time hardly propitious for the appearance in America of a biography of the head of the Soviet state by his bitterest personal

enemy. Whether the present moment is any more suitable is problematical.

Leon Trotsky was one of the great figures of twentieth century history. An orator, writer, theorist of revolution, soldier and fanatical polemicist, he was second only to Lenin among the leaders of the Communist revolution. He had already written a history of that revolution, a book on Lenin, an autobiography. It was inevitable that he should also write of the Soviet ruler who succeeded Lenin and forced his own exile. Because of his intimate participation in the events which he describes Trotsky's writings are always historically important. But how authentic is such a biography as this is impossible to determine.

Trotsky denied that he hated Stalin. This was ridiculous, for Trotsky was a magnificent hater. How much, then, can we believe of this book? Few men are left alive who are competent to judge. Parts of it are based upon documentary sources, reminiscences of old Bolsheviks written both before and after Stalin came to power, minutes of meetings, official telegrams, etc. Parts of it are Trotsky's personal memories. Parts are rumors, theories and suppositions. Every page is colored by Trotsky's determination to prove Stalin's comparative unimportance and the minor role he played until his final political triumph. And in addition to Trotsky's personal, political feud with Stalin was another factor which contributed to his bias, his intellectual scorn for a badly educated man of action who was neither an orator, a writer nor a Marxist scholar.

Joseph Vissarionovich Djughashvili (known as

Koba or Stalin) was born in 1879 in the Georgian village of Gori. His father was a drunken shoemaker. He spent nine years in ecclesiastical schools but left without becoming a priest. He became a "professional revolutionist" at 22, rather, says Trotsky, out of hatred of the powers that be than from love of the oppressed. He took little part in the revolution of 1905. At various times he was imprisoned in Baku, Batum and St. Petersburg and he was exiled four times, twice to Northern European Russia and twice to Siberia. In all he spent eight years either in prison or in exile. He traveled briefly to London, Stockholm and Vienna on party business. He was a mediocre editor of Pravda, according to Trotsky. His part in the Revolution and in the Civil Wars has been grossly exaggerated, according to Trotsky.

This book, which goes only up to about 1923, is filled with detailed accounts of intramural ideological squabbles between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, with party intrigues and jockeying for place, with discussions of the proper historical explanation of events according to Trotsky's interpretation of the class struggle. All this is dreary reading indeed. Some of it is nearly unreadable. But out of all the bickering and pamphleteering does emerge a portrait of Stalin as Trotsky saw him.

The portrait is painted in shades of black and gray for the most part, but it is not entirely unfavorable. Trotsky praises Stalin's courage, determination, will power, practical organizing ability and craft. "Prison, exile, sacrifice, privations did not frighten him. He knew how to look danger straight in the eye." But Stalin's shortcomings far outnumber these merits, according to Trotsky. He is rude, stupid, vulgar, touchy, capricious, coarse, calculating, vengeful, treacherous, malevolent, cruel, envious and deceitful. Stalin never forgives anything. His ambition and love of power are immeasurable. He is completely ruthless. "One is forced to pause in sheer amazement before the cold, patient and at the same time cruel persistence directed toward one invariably personal goal."

Trotsky believed that Stalin was an empiricist and an opportunist incapable of broad vision. Since he did not bring "Stalin" up to date, he did not include any discussion of Stalin's importance as the instigator of the various five-year plans and of the Soviet's foreign policy. He did not analyze the great purges, although he frequently referred to them with contemptuous scorn. Perhaps the most sensational charge made by Trotsky is that Stalin through his evil henchman Yagoda poisoned Lenin. Trotsky says that Lenin in his illness suffered such pain that he once asked for poison with which to commit suicide. He believes that Stalin took steps to see that the poison was supplied and to see that Lenin took it.

"Stalin" will be consulted and torn apart, praised and condemned for many years to come. But it will be read chiefly by students, historians and special pleaders. It isn't sufficiently well written or well organized to attract ordinary readers.

STALIN: A Biography of V. I. Lenin and His Influence on Russia. Edited and translated by Charles Malamuth. 312 pages. Harper, \$5.

clipping from
page 23
N. Y. Times
4-24-46

NOT RECORDED
89 9-6

619

Mexican Reds Readmit Painter

By Wireless to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, June 5—The Communist party announced this morning that it had accepted the application for reinstatement of the noted painter David Alfaro Siqueiros that had been made jointly with Diego Rivera three weeks ago. It was said that action in Señor Rivera's case was pending. Previously the party said Señor Rivera would not be readmitted unless he put the application in writing, which he apparently had failed to do.

INDEXED

NEW YORK TIMES
June 6, 1946

6114146

65-24116-102

65-24116-102

65-24116-102

620

SECRET AIR COURIER

8-16
Date: June 14, 1946

To: Civil Attache
Mexico, D.F.

From: Director, FBI

Subject: David Alfaro Siqueiros; Diego Rivera; Security Matter - C

The New York Times for June 6, 1946, carried an article with a Mexico City date line of June 5, 1946, stating that the Mexican Communist Party announced on the latter date that it had accepted the application for reinstatement of David Alfaro Siqueiros which had been jointly submitted with Diego Rivera three weeks previously. It was also said that no action had as yet been taken with regard to Rivera's application for reinstatement in the Communist Party because the application had not been filed in writing.

RECORDED
EX-18

RECORDED

It is desired that investigation be conducted to ascertain whether the news report is reliable, and the Bureau should be furnished all details available regarding the reentry of these two individuals into the Mexican Communist Party. Information regarding Siqueiros in this regard will also be of interest in connection with the Alto Case in which he has figured.

EX-18

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Lee Gandy

JUN 14 1946
Jesse Jones
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

58 JUL 9 1946

336 EX-18

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-155423-4

621

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

AUGUST 19, 1946

Transmit the following message to:

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLAND

RECORDED

CABLEGRAM

CIPHER PAD CODE

ROUTINE

65-29162-182X
REFERENCE YOUR CABLEGRAM NUMBER EIGHT THREE ZERO. ONLY BOOK AVAILABLE BY
LEON TROTSKY IS QUOTE LIFE OF STALIN UNQUOTE IN ONE VOLUME. NO RECORD
AVAILABLE OF PUBLICATION OF BOOK REQUESTED BY YOU.

RWL:mg1

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gendron
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

8 AUG 28 1946

SENT VIA

8-19-46

320

P.M.

Per

mt

622

^c
[REDACTED] NUMBER 830 FROM SIS NUMBER 656 DATED
AUGUST 9, 1946 AT LONDON, ENGLAND. RECEIVED VIA STATE DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE FORWARD BOOK ENTITLED MEMOIRS OF LEON TROTSKY IN FOUR
VOLUMES, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

RECEIVED: 8-9-46 12:31 PM EST MW

Doyle
8-10-46
182X

COPIES DESTROYED
193 SEP 6 1960

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

BY 2-28

Callahan
8-12-46
600

623

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R. T. HARBO

DATE: 10-23-46

FROM : H. B. LONG

SUBJECT: Jacques Mornard Van Denreschd,
with aliases; Et al;
Espionage
Bureau file 65-29162

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the Records Section.

Attachment

165-29162-1
NOT RECORDED
19 OCT 24 1946

63 NOV 5 1946

624

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOVEMBER 15, 1946

Transmit the following message to:

CIVIL ATTACHE
MEXICO, D. F.

URGENT CABLEGRAM
CIPHER PAD CODE

"1946" MAGAZINE. A REPORT DATED OCTOBER 31, 1946, IN THIS CASE STATES GENARO GARNERO CHECA SENT BY DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS ON SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES FOR SUBJECT PUBLICATION AND TO APPOINT CORRESPONDENTS FOR THIS MAGAZINE AS WELL AS TO MAKE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN EACH COUNTRY. REPORT INDICATES PERU TO BE FIRST STOP IN CHECA'S TRIP. IN VIEW OF SIQUEIROS' BACKGROUND AND CHECA'S COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASCERTAIN CHECA'S ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS WHILE ON THIS TRIP. PLEASE FURNISH BUREAU DATE OF CHECA'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO AND ADVISE LIMA OF DEPARTURE DATE AND MODE OF TRAVEL TOGETHER WITH ANTICIPATED ITINERARY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING CHECA, HIS SPONSOR AND PURPOSE OF TRIP.

NLF:AK

RECORDED 165-3711-1

EX-100 NOV 20 1946

58 JAN 20 1947

FILED IN

623

Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division

April 1, 1948

Director, FBI

65-1162-185
UNITED STATES vs. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN
FBI file #100-7061.

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 22, 1948, enclosing a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, March 27, 1948, captioned "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee." This report contained the results of interviews with [redacted] and [redacted] as requested by you in your memorandum of March 25, 1948.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, March 26, 1948, captioned "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee." This report contains the results of interviews with [redacted] and [redacted].

Enclosure

CHM:jo

FBI
49 APR 7 1948

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

62 APR 24 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1162-185

31 APR 6

6026

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY

FILE NO. 100-2642

hd.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/30/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/29, 30/48	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, aka. Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>[REDACTED] N.Y.C. advises that she became Executive Board Member of JAFRC about September 1945 and attended several meetings of the Board. She recalled that she saw ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN at "a couple" meetings but did not recall if they were before or after April 4, 1946; that she, [REDACTED] was in the office of BENEDICT WOLF, JAFRC attorney, shortly before April 4, 1946 to get advice after receiving a subpoena and it was her, [REDACTED], impression that FLEISCHMAN was in WOLF'S office on that occasion; that she, [REDACTED] saw FLEISCHMAN in Washington, D. C. in an anteroom of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED], N.Y.C. advises that while he was member of JAFRC Executive Board from its inception, he attended meetings irregularly and did not attend Executive Board meetings during 1945 and 1946; that he had known FLEISCHMAN since 1942 and had seen her at the JAFRC office and assumed she was on Executive Board due to her presence in Washington. [REDACTED]</p> <p>N.Y.C. recalled FLEISCHMAN as Executive Board member. She said she knew FLEISCHMAN for about five years first meeting her at an Executive Board meeting; that as she, [REDACTED] didn't attend Executive Board meetings in 1945 or 1946 she did not know whether FLEISCHMAN attended during that period. She recalled being present in WOLF'S office on April 1, 1946 and receiving advice from [REDACTED]</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-1271-185	
<p>5 - Bureau (AMSD)</p> <p>4 - New York</p> <p>(1 - NY 100-47596, Fleischman)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">F B I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">49 APR 7 1948</p>	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-5024

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-2642-117

624

100-3642

Synopsis cont'd: him but does not recall whether FLEISCHMAN was present; that she saw FLEISCHMAN at the hearing in Washington.

- P -

Reference;

Bureau file #100-7061
Bureau telephone call to NY 3/25/48
Report of SA. [REDACTED] 3/27/48 at NY.

Details:

The interviews reported herein were conducted as a result of reference telephone call from the Bureau on March 25, 1948, in which a request was made for interviews with the following individuals:

[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED]
New York City

[REDACTED]
New York City

The Bureau advised as to specific questions to be asked of these persons. Those questions are set forth in the report of reference and concern certain activities and associations of ERNESTINA GONZALEZ FLEISCHMAN in connection with the NAACP. The report of reference reflects the results of interviews with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

NY 100-3642

On March 29, 1948, [redacted] telephonically contacted SA [redacted] of the New York office and stated that she had conferred with her attorney, [redacted] New York City, who had instructed her to answer any questions that might be propounded to her by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, [redacted] was reinterviewed at her residence, [redacted] during the afternoon of March 29, 1948 by SAs [redacted] and [redacted].

With reference to meetings of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE during the years 1945 and 1946, up to April 4, 1946, [redacted] stated that she herself had not been elected to the board until September or October, 1945. She at first stated that she had attended "only a couple of meetings" of the board during the period that she was a member of it. She later stated that she had attended "several meetings" of the board and recalled that she had seen Mrs. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN at "a couple" meetings but said that she definitely could not state whether those occasions were before or after April 4, 1946.

With respect to the visit of the board members to the office of Attorney BENEDICT WOLF in New York City on or about April 1, 1946, [redacted] stated that on the evening of the Monday preceding the hearing before the House Committee on un-American Activities, April 4, 1946, she had gone to the office of BENEDICT WOLF, accompanied by her husband, [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] added that she had not previously been acquainted with Mr. BENEDICT WOLF; that when she was served with a subpoena to appear before the House Committee on Un-American activities, she immediately telephonically contacted Miss HELEN BRYAN at the headquarters of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE. [redacted] stated that she informed Miss BRYAN that she had been served with a subpoena and asked what she should do. Miss BRYAN informed her that their lawyer was Mr. BENEDICT WOLF and he would advise her; that she should go to his office a few days before the hearing and he would tell her what to do.

[redacted] stated that when she arrived at Mr. WOLF's office, she showed the subpoena to Mr. WOLF and he stated to her that she would have to go to Washington and go before the Committee. She then inquired "about the books". According to [redacted] Mr. WOLF then asked of her if she had any books or records in her possession, to which she replied "No, nor have I ever seen any". [redacted] then stated Mr. WOLF's reply was "Well then, how can you produce any". Later, Mr. WOLF handed her a statement which he said she could read to the Committee. [redacted] stated that this prepared statement covered substantially her conversation with Mr. WOLF with respect to the books and records of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

629

NY 100-3642

██████████ said that there were a number of people present that evening in Mr. WOLF's office, and that as far as she could determine, they consisted solely of members of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, members of the families of various board members, and individuals connected with Mr. WOLF's office. ██████████ stated that it was her impression that Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was in Mr. WOLF's office that evening.

██████████ stated that she herself traveled from New York to Washington to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a compartment in the company of her husband, ██████████ and ██████████. She said that she did not see Mrs. FLEISCHMAN on the train but did recall seeing her in the ante room of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C.

With respect to conferences or interviews with the other members of the Board or with Mr. WOLF or other attorneys in regard to the position to be taken by the board members in their appearance before the Congressional Committee, at which Mrs. FLEISCHMAN might have been present or in which she might have participated, ██████████ did not recall Mrs. FLEISCHMAN taking part in any board meetings or interviews at which such discussions took place. She stated that she did recall that in February, 1946, there was a board meeting at which it was voted to transfer the custody of the records of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE from Miss HELEN BRYAN to Dr. EDWARD K. BARSKY. ██████████ stated, however, that she was not present at this meeting but it is her recollection that she was telephonically contacted by Miss HELEN BRYAN and given the above information over the telephone and was requested to indicate her vote, which she did over the phone. ██████████ could not recall the exact date this occurred, nor was she able to state who attended this board meeting and therefore did not know whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present.

Concerning a meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1945, with respect to instructions by the Executive Board to Dr. BARSKY and Miss BRYAN to consult counsel in regard to answering the Congressional subpoenas, ██████████ stated that she remembered being at a meeting in December, 1945 (the exact date of which she could not recall), at which time Miss BRYAN stated that she had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. ██████████ said that some of the board members suggested to Miss BRYAN that she hire a lawyer and consult with him and act within the law. ██████████ stated she is not certain whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present at this meeting. She further stated that the above suggestion, that is to hire a lawyer, was not directed to Dr. BARSKY for, as she recalled, he had not been subpoenaed at the time. She further indicated that no official action of the board was taken by vote on this recommendation; that it was merely a casual suggestion by one or more of the board members.

NY 100-3642

It is to be noted from the foregoing that [REDACTED] said that she was present at a meeting in December, 1945, whereas on the occasion of the previous interview on March 27, 1948, [REDACTED] had stated that she had not been present at a meeting of the Executive Board of the JOINT ANTI FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE on or about December 14, 1945.

[REDACTED] stated that she had no way of knowing whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN took part in the determination of the Executive Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee. She added that it is her recollection that the February meeting referred to above, at which time she was called over the telephone, was the meeting where this discussion probably took place but she was not present and not able to state whether Mrs. FLEISCHMAN was present at that time.

[REDACTED] said that she did not wish to furnish a signed statement embodying the foregoing, indicating that she had been specifically instructed by her attorney not to sign anything.

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NY 100-3642

[redacted] was interviewed on March 26, 1948, by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] at his office located at [redacted] New York City. At this time [redacted] asked permission to consult his attorney before he answered any questions, with the idea in mind that, as a citizen, he wanted to know exactly what he should do in this matter. He based his opinion upon the fact that he had just received a subpoena to appear in Washington D.C. on April 6th in the matter of the U. S. vs. MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN. However, [redacted] subsequently telephonically advised that he was unable to contact his attorney, [redacted] New York City, but would take it upon himself to answer any questions suggested to him.

As a result, [redacted] was interviewed on March 29, 1948, at which time he advised he had consulted with [redacted] and [redacted] and had learned that they had been advised by their respective attorneys to answer any questions put to them by Agents of this Bureau.

When questioned as to the identity of the members of the Executive Board of the JAFRC, [redacted] advised that he desired to preface any statement that he had to make subsequently with the information that he had not attended any Executive Board meetings of the JAFRC during the years 1945 and 1946, up until the time the subpoenas were issued for the records of the JAFRC to be produced before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He stated that although he had been a member of the Executive Board from the inception of the JAFRC, he attended meetings irregularly.

[redacted] stated definitely that DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY was Chairman of the Executive Board of the JAFRC and was known to him as such. He had no memory of JACOB AUSLANDER being a member of the Executive Board or present at any meetings. He believed that LYMAN R. BRADLEY was Treasurer of the JAFRC. He assumed that MRS. MARJORIE CHODOROV was a member of the Executive Board, basing his assumption upon the fact that she was present at the trial of the Executive Board in Washington D.C., at which time he met her. Prior to this he did not know her at all. He did not know whether HOWARD FAST was a member of the Executive Board. He knew MRS. FLEISCHMAN to be a Spanish woman interested in refugees, but her official status was not known to him. He stated he had seen her around the office of the JAFRC and also assumed she was on the Executive Committee since she was in Washington for the trial. He also assumed that LEVERETT GLEASON, HARRY M. JUSTIZ and LOUISE A. KAMSLY were members of the Board for the above reason. He recalled that RUTH LEIDER was a lawyer for the Committee, but did not know anything else about her. [redacted] stated he never met JAMES LUSTIG or MANUEL MAGANA before the trial and could not recall JOHN T. McMANUS being at any meetings of the Board. He recalled DR. LOUIS MILLER as being a member of the Executive Board from its inception, and he never saw or had any previous knowledge of HERMAN SHUMLIN or CHARLOTTE STERN at a Board meeting. MRS.

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NY 100-3642

BOBBIE WEINSTEIN was known to [REDACTED] as being a fund raiser and very active around the Committee, but her status was unknown to him.

[REDACTED] advised that he had known MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN since 1942, having seen her around the offices of the JAFRC. He had no other association with MRS. FLEISCHMAN other than that at the offices of the JAFRC.

[REDACTED] advised that he was not in a position to state whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN attended meetings of the Executive Board during the years 1945 and 1946, inasmuch as he, himself did not attend any meetings of the Board during that particular period.

According to [REDACTED] he went alone to the office of attorney BENEDICT WOLFE in New York City on or about April 1, 1946, and he could not recall whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN was at the office at that particular time. He had no idea whether she secured a written statement from attorney WOLFE to be given to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. However, he stated that he, himself, did secure a statement as to what he was able to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He stated that although there were other people there from the JAFRC, he was so confused and frightened that he was unable to recall the identities of any of them. He stated that, as a matter of fact, he did not even recall leaving the office himself.

[REDACTED] advised that he traveled from New York to Washington with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in a compartment they had secured, and he did not see MRS. FLEISCHMAN, nor did he know how she proceeded to Washington.

[REDACTED] stated that he was not in a position to state whether or not MRS. FLEISCHMAN participated in any conference or interview with other members of the Executive Board of the JAFRC, or with MR. WOLFE or any other attorney in regard to the position to be taken by the members of the Executive Board before the Congressional Committee, because he did not attend any of those meetings himself. [REDACTED] declared that all the members of the Board conferred with attorney WOLFE concerning what they were to do, but he could not recall MRS. FLEISCHMAN attending this particular meeting.

Inasmuch as he was not present at the meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1946, [REDACTED] was unable to state whether MRS. FLEISCHMAN attended this meeting.

[REDACTED] had no knowledge of the extent MRS. FLEISCHMAN took part in the determination of the Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee, inasmuch as he did not take an active part in the Executive Board, as stated previously.

NY 100-3642

It was [REDACTED] contention that all the answers he gave were honest answers, but that he would not sign any statement setting forth his answers inasmuch as he was unwilling to disturb his attorney, who was on vacation, in order to ask him whether he should or should not sign a statement. However, he stated he would be willing to testify to the facts set forth and that he desired to cooperate with the Government.

[REDACTED]
New York City, was interviewed by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. She related the names of the members of the Executive Committee as she recalled them. They are listed below:

DR. EDWARD BARSKY
JACOB AUSLANDER
LYMAN BRADLEY
MARJORIE CHODOROV
EDWARD FAST
MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN
LEVERETT GLEASON
HARRY JUSTIZ
LOUISE A. KAMSLY
RUTH LEIDER
JAMES LUSTIG
MANUEL MAGANA
DR. LOUIS MILLER
BERNARD SHUMLIN
CHARLOTTE STERN
JESSE TOLMACH
MRS. BOBBIE WEINSTEIN

With respect to JOHN T. McMANUS, [REDACTED] remembered that the court had indicated that McMANUS was not on the board but as she recalled it, Mr. McMANUS actually was a member of the Executive Board.

She stated that she knew MRS. ERNESTINA G. FLEISCHMAN for about five years. She first met her at one of the Executive Committee meetings but never met her socially outside of the functions having to do with the work of the JAFRC.

[REDACTED] stated that she did not attend any Executive Board meetings during 1945 and 1946 and could not state therefore, whether or not MRS. FLEISCHMAN was at those meetings. She added that she was not contacted in any way either personally or by telephone, to vote on any questions of the board during those years. [REDACTED] stated that she would assume, however, that MRS. FLEISCHMAN did attend meetings during that time.

NY 100-3642

[redacted] stated that when she received a subpoena to appear before the House Committee, she noticed that she was listed as an Executive Board member. Therefore, she telephoned the office of the JAFEC to question this title and at that time spoke with attorney BENEDICT WOLFE who was at the office at that time. She stated WOLFE, in response to her inquiry, asked her to come to his office on the following Monday evening, April 1, 1946. She went to WOLFE'S office on that date at about 8:30 P.M., accompanied by her husband. She stayed at the office for about one hour and left at about 9:30 P.M.

During the time she was in WOLFE'S office she did remember others of the Executive Committee being at the office and recalled definitely that [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] were there. She stated that there possibly were others there but she could not recall them at this time. At no time during the time she was in WOLFE'S office did MR. WOLFE address the group or conduct a conference among them collectively. She consulted him concerning the subpoena she received. MR. WOLFE had prepared a statement for her which she read before leaving the office. He instructed her that when she was called for testimony she should read this prepared statement. She does not recall specifically what the statement set out but it was this statement which she took with her to present to the committee hearing. She could not state but would assume that the others who came to MR. WOLFE'S office that evening were counselled in the same manner.

With respect to travelling to Washington, D.C., [redacted] stated that she and her husband engaged a compartment on the Washington train and travelled in that manner. During the trip she did talk to [redacted] and [redacted] and she remembers vaguely talking to [redacted]. These were the only ones whom she could remember on the train going to Washington. She stated that there was no plan as to how all of them should travel to Washington. She stated that MRS. FLEISCHMAN was not seen by her until they arrived in Washington when she remembered seeing her at the committee hearing.

[redacted] stated that she was unable to state whether or not MRS. FLEISCHMAN participated in any conference or interview with the other members of the Board or with MR. WOLFE or any other attorney in regard to the position to be taken by the members of the Board in their appearance before the Congressional Committee. She could not furnish any information in this respect because she was never present at any meetings during the period of 1945-1946.

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NY 100-3642

The only time that she was present or sought any advice was on April 1, 1946 when she went to MR. WOLFE'S office. She stated that she imagined that MRS. FLEISCHMAN went to MR. WOLFE'S office for the same purpose that she, [REDACTED] did and picked up the prepared statement for herself. She was unable to state what advice WOLFE had given to MRS. FLEISCHMAN. Inasmuch as [REDACTED] was in one of the smaller offices she believes that the other members were in similar offices. Therefore, MRS. FLEISCHMAN could very well have been in some other office and would not be seen by her.

[REDACTED] was asked if MRS. FLEISCHMAN had attended in particular the meeting of the Executive Board on or about December 14, 1945 which resulted in instructions by the Executive Board to DR. BARSKY and MR. BRYAN to consult counsel in regard to answering the Congressional subpoenas. [REDACTED] could not furnish any information concerning this meeting inasmuch as she was not present.

[REDACTED] was asked as to what extent MRS. FLEISCHMAN took part in the determination of the Board not to produce its records before the Congressional Committee. She stated that she was never a part of any policy making group and did not know to what extent MRS. FLEISCHMAN participated in matters of policy.

[REDACTED] stated that she, in the company of [REDACTED] had consulted attorney [REDACTED], New York City on March 29, 1948. [REDACTED] is the attorney for [REDACTED]. She stated that following this conference with [REDACTED] she was willing to answer any questions by the interviewing agents. She did, however, decline to furnish a signed statement with respect to the information furnished.

During the interview with the agents, [REDACTED] appeared cooperative, was very pleasant and while she is quite upset at having been involved in this matter, she is quite resigned to testify in this case.

- PENDING -

1037

NY 100-3612

LEADS

NEW YORK:

At New York, N. Y. will continue investigation of leads as set forth in report of SA. [REDACTED], August 13, 1947 at New York, N. Y., in the captioned matter.

Date: August 22, 1949

To: Director, FBI

From: [REDACTED] C

Subject: THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP
(Bureau file 64-532)

Reference is made to my letter of June 15 last
and Bureau letter of the same date.

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

DE-INDEXED
DATE 8-13-56

RECORDED - 72
INDEXED - 72

165-29102-19
F B I
23 AUG 31 1949

T.H. 4/23

639

Letter to Director, 8-22-49
Re: THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

This file will be maintained open for a reasonable time in the future in order to report further developments pertaining to the possible release of MORHARD.

Enclosures

JNS:ml
100-604

SE 27 65-29162

Date: June 15, 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JACQUES MARKARD VAN DEN DRESCHD, was.
Jacques Monard van Dendreschd, Frank
Jackson, Frank Jackson, King, Jack Monard,
Jacques Monard, Jack Morton, Jacques Monard
van Dendreschd
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 103

65-29162-184
ENCLOSURE
18

BY SPL. MSGR.
JUN 16 1950
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED

53 JUL 1

1041

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

The above referred to source advised of interviewing Sylvia or Silvia Ageleff on August 20, 1940. At that time she stated she first met Hornard in France in 1938. She stated she was formerly engaged in social service work in New York City and was affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party. At that time she had met a Ruby Weill, who was also engaged in social service work in New York.

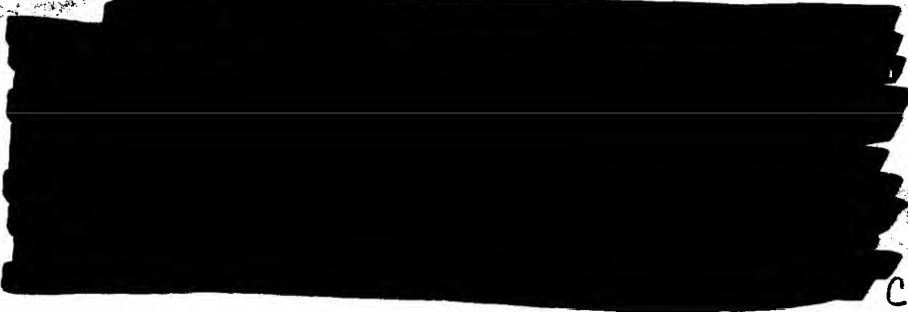
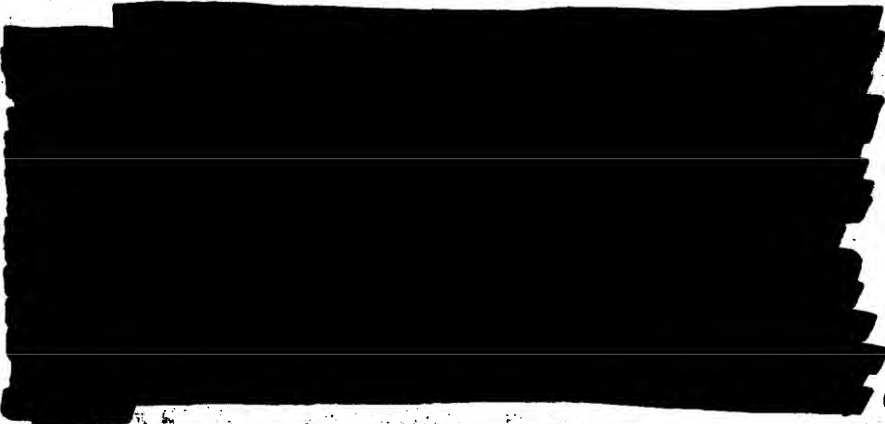
and she and Miss Weill became affiliated with the Fourth Internationale. She stated they both visited France in June, 1938, where she was introduced to Mornard by Miss Weill. She stated she knew the subject in France under the name of Jacques Mornard. Mornard informed her that he was a Belgian subject and she recalls seeing a French registration card indicating he was registered in France as a Belgian. Miss Ageloff further stated that Mornard informed her while in France that the source of funds on which he was living were supplied him by an individual named Marcel Godefroy, who resided in Brussels, Belgium.


Miss Ageloff stated she was in Mexico in January and February (1940) and resided with Mornard in an apartment on Humboldt. She further stated that in this apartment she had seen on several occasions the Alpine ax with which the crime was committed. She claimed to know nothing concerning Mornard's purpose in committing the crime nor why he had gone to Mexico City. She stated she had been with him at the Piedmont Hotel in New York and that he had made reservations in her presence with the Eastern Airlines to fly to New Orleans on June 20, 1940. She further stated that during the first week in August, 1940, Mornard had appealed to her to come to Mexico City as he was ill. She stated she made the trip via Pan American Airlines on August 7, 1940, arriving in Mexico City on August 8, 1940, and registered at the Montejo Hotel where she was joined by Mornard and they lived there as man and wife until the crime was committed.

(65-29162-15 p.64)

On August 28, 1940, the above referred to source advised that during another interview with Sylvia Ageloff she stated Mornard had informed her that his boss, Peter Lubecik or Lubek, had an office at 830 Edificio "Amica" located in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City. She also stated that she had visited this building and found it to be only six stories high and there was no room 300 in the building. She also stated that during her trip to Mexico her sister, Wilma, had at her request made a check of the building and ascertained from a Mexican boy on the sixth floor that a man by the name of Jackson was known there but was not in the building at that time. The source stated that during this interview with Miss Ageloff she claimed to have had no idea that Mornard intended to commit the crime which he did. She also disclaimed any knowledge of any accomplices Mornard might have had. Miss Ageloff expressed the further belief that Mornard was an agent of the Stalinist group and that he had used her as a "cat's paw" to obtain entry into the Trotsky home. She was unable to furnish any information as to suspicious associates of Mornard since he had come to the United States in September, 1939. She was likewise unable to recall the names of any persons with whom he associated. She stated that she being a Trotskyite and a member of the Fourth Internationale had only introduced Mornard to her friends and associates who were followers of Trotsky and members of the Fourth Internationale. She further stated that on the day the crime was committed she and Mornard were in downtown Mexico City where they met Otto Schlusser, one of the

guards at the Trotsky home. She stated they all had lunch together at which time Hornard told her ~~she~~ had been to the American Embassy two or three times in order to obtain a visa so that the two of them could return to New York City. He further stated that on that day he had a date at the American Embassy to complete arrangements for his visa. As soon as they had completed their luncheon Hornard left indicating he was going to the American Embassy. (65-29162-15 p.6, 20 p.13)



 C

The information contained herein is (Confidential Informant) 5-29162-149
and is not intended for further dissemination.)

It would be appreciated if you would inform this Bureau when this subject
is paroled as well as the results of any investigation conducted by your Agency.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, was. ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-29162)

DATE: April 14, 1950

It has come to the attention of this office that the book "Aisin Fut Assassine Trotsky" by GENERAL SANCHEZ SALAZAR and JULIAN GORKIN is presently available in a FRENCH edition (Editions Self, Paris, 1948).

General SALAZAR was head of the Mexican Secret Service at the time of the attacks on LEON TROTSKY in Mexico in 1940 and was in personal charge of the investigations. JULIAN GORKIN, as you will recall, is an old socialist revolutionary and former leader of P.O.U.M. in Spain and Mexico.

The book begins with the attack on TROTSKY 5/23/40 and the subsequent investigation and denouement of those involved, including the Arenal brothers and DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS who is described as the principal organizer and director of the attack under direction of the G.P.U.

The investigation and discovery of the murder of ROBERT SHEDDEN HARTE, bodyguard of TROTSKY and apparently a GPU agent, is also covered.

The subsequent and fatal attack on TROTSKY 8-20-40, the interrogation of FRANK JACSON and the investigation relating thereto is then told. It is stated that JACSON in reality is the son of CARIDAD MERCADER, a Catalan who was active in the Spanish Civil War and who, with her sons, was drawn into the ranks of the NKVD. One son worked as an agent in France.

The chapter "Agent of the Cuspeon written by GORKIN is interesting as a description of the type of individuals used by the GPU, as well as the analysis of the letter (denouncing TROTSKY as a destroyer of the working class and setting forth his reasons for assassinating TROTSKY) carried by JACSON reflecting it was written by the GPU itself.

This book is being called to the attention of the Bureau in the event the Bureau has not previously seen it.

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EX-1

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